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ATA REPORTS GROMYKO VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

AU071127 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 7 Apr 82

["Soviet - Yugoslav Relations Keep Strengthening"]

[Text] Tirana, 7 Apr (ATA) -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union Andrei Gromyko paid a two-day "official and friendly" visit to Yugoslavia. Gromyko met and had talks with his Yugoslav counterpart Vrhovec, the chairman of the Presidency of the CC of LCY, Dusan Dragosavac, the President of the Presidency Sergej Kraigher and the Chairman of the Federal Executive Council Vaselin Djuranovic.

Speaking of this visit, the Yugoslav mass media underlined the close ties that exist for some time now between Moscow and Belgrade. TANJUG pointed out that Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are enriching and extending the reciprocal collaboration and that in the relations between the two countries, the continuity of collaboration has withstood all the tests of time, in particular in the recent years, after the death of Tito. In his speech in the dinner given in honor of the guest, Vrhovec sang praises to the Soviet-Yugoslav relations, stating that Gromyko's visit "Is a confirmation of our common aim and readiness that our bilateral relations keep developing with success also in the future." He stressed that it has been reached a very high scale of economic cooperation as well as between the social-political organisations. Vrhovec expressed the support for the main guidelines of foreign policy of the Soviet Union, expressed recently in the socalled initiatives of Brezhnev.

On his part, Gromyko expressed the satisfaction for the broad and all-round economic, political, cultural relations, for the state and party relations established between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. He pointed out the "common language" the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have on international problems and expresssed the assurance that this will be so also in the future.

Commenting on the visit of the Soviet foreign minister to Belgrade, the news agencies and foreign press point out the increased economic dependence of Yugoslavia on Soviet Union and the political consequences deriving from this dependence. They mention that now one third of Yugoslav exports goes to the Soviet Union and that about 40 percent of Yugoslav oil import comes from the Soviet Union. The attention of foreign press has been drawn by the fact that the Yugoslav leaders informed expecially Gromyko about the preparations being made for the congress of the LCY to be held in June as well as the interest of the Soviet minister in this event. In regard to this, foreign press has written also about the invitation Brezhnev made to the chairman of the Presidency of the C.C. of the LCY to visit the Soviet Union.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION PACT WITH SFRY REACHED

AU060919 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Tirana, 6 April (ATA) -- On the basis of the agreement concluded between the Government of the P.S.R. of Albania and the Government of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia on the connection with railway of the two countries, the protocol which defines the time limit of the commencement and the completion of the construction of the railway to the border line by the two sides as well as the time limit for its commissioning was signed in Tirana on April 3, 1982. Of the basis of the protocol, the work will begin in July 1982 and will conclude in December 1983. The commissioning of the railway will begin in January 1984.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the Vice-Minister of Communications Llambi Leka and for the Yugoslav side by the deputy-secretary of Federal Committee for Communication and Liaison, Dusan Ljumovic.

MATERIALS ON NINTH TRADE UNION CONGRESS 8-10 APR

Congress Opening

AU081017 Sofia BTA in English 0818 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Sofia, 8 Apr (BTA) -- The Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions opened today. 2,951 delegates, representing the 4-million strong organization take part in the work of the congress. Among the delegates of the congress are Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council; Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice president of the State Council, members and candidate-members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, secretaries of the Central Committee of the BCP, party, state and economic leaders. 67 delegations from 61 countries and delegations of six international trade union organizations are attending the congress as guests.

A report on the work of the Central Council of the trade unions was read by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

On its 9th congress the Bulgarian trade unions will outline their working platform, will define their place and tasks in the implementation of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, underlined Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP. In the report he read at the 9th TU congress today Mr Dyulgerov laid the emphasis on the new socioeconomic conditions of work of the Bulgarian trade unions, created with the decisions of the latest party congress conditions formed by the course of general intensification, of the new economic approach and expansion of socialist democracy.

Zhivkov Speech

AU111245 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at 10 April morning session of Ninth Bulgarian Trade Unions Congress in the Sofia Palace of Culture -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed guests, first of all I would like to implement the pleasant instruction of the BCP Central Committee and its Politburo and Secretariat, and most cordially greet you at the Ninth Bulgarian Trade Unions Congress, and through you to greet the entire Bulgarian workers class, the peasants and our people's intelligentsia, and wish them good health, vigor and new successes in their noble work and struggle for building our dear motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

I believe you would agree with me when I say that one can positively evaluate the Ninth Bulgarian Trade Unions Congress. It is taking place on a high level. I must point out that the report read by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov, which reviewed the basic and main problems which face the present development of Bulgaria's trade unions in a spirit of criticism and self-criticism, prompted a lively discussion. This discussion covered all or almost all problems which face the Bulgarian trade unions and which must be solved during the period of building the mature socialist society. One cannot ignore the fact that during the report period the Bulgarian trade unions conducted exceptionally great, comprehensive, wide, and deep organizational and political work to mobilize the workers to implement the current tasks in the areas of economy and social policy, and to increase our people's standard of living. We cannot imagine today's socialist Bulgaria, which is celebrating its 1,300th anniversary, without these successes. If these successes are great and colossal, this is to a large degree a result of the activity of the Bulgarian trade unions. [applause]

All those who took the floor at the ninth trade union congress after the report did not close their eyes to the difficulties, unsolved problems and weaknesses. This is exceptionally important, comrades. This is the guarantee that the Bulgarian trade unions will also continue to successfully implement their functions and tasks in the next stage. What is especially characteristic of the Bulgarian trade unions is the fact that they almost completely include our workers' class, almost all of our peasants and almost all of our people's intelligentsia. Consequently, in the personality of the Bulgarian trade unions, our workers class and all working people in our country have a comprehensive, combat and mass organization which is fully capable of solving the great tasks facing us in further constructing the developed socialist soceity in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The congress work is taking place under the mark of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. This is understandable. The Bulgarian trade unions and all their subunits are independent of the state organs in their life and work; they also do not depend on the economic or administrative organs. However, there is one force in Bulgaria -- the BCP -- which is the leading and guiding force in our society. Its inspiring and leading force is incorporated in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Consequently, the Bulgarian trade unions have been closely connected with the BCP since their establishment, and the BCP has always been closely connected with the revolutionary trade unions in Bulgaria. [applause] Dimitur Blagoev, the founder of our party, directly participated in founding the revolutionary trade unions in Bulgaria. Georgi Dimitrov, whose 100th anniversary we are marking this year, was a direct leader, one of the direct leaders, of the revolutionary class trade unions in Bulgaria. [applause] Therefore, our trade unions' history is the history of the struggles of our people against capitalism and fascism, and against exploitation. Under the conditions of the victory of the people's government and the conditions of building the socialist society, they are the pillar for mobilizing the working people to solve the problems and tasks of developing the economy, culture, and comprehensive development of our society. It is completely logical that at the ninth congress of the trade unions the debates are taking place under the mark of the decisions of 12th BCP Congress.

Dear comrades, we must frankly admit that the 12th BCP Congress, which was a regular congress, has a exceptionally great significance. Both during and after the congress it was evaluated as an historic congress. Its historic significance was determined first of all by two facts: first, because it marked a program for developing Bulgaria not only until 1985 -- the current 5-year plan -- but also a perspective program until 1990; and second -- and this is especially important -- because the 12th BCP Congress posed and discussed the main and basic theoretical and practical approaches toward constructing mature socialism during the following period.

For a decade preceding the 12th BCP Congress we have been constructing the developed socialist society on the basis of the party's new program, adopted by the 10th BCP Congress. Now we are entering the second decade of constructing the developed socialist society. Therefore, the 12th BCP Congress could not but deal with the main theoretical problems which will face us during this stage, and the various practical approaches, as well as the topical practical tasks which are to be solved by the party, the country, and the sociopolitical organizations, including the Bulgarian trade unions. Therefore, please allow me to briefly dwell on some of these theoretical and practical approaches. Of course, inevitably, I shall repeat some of the things said by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov and the comrades who took part in the discussions. This discussion, incidentally, was exceptionally large, because more than 30 persons, if I am right, took the floor at the plenary meetings, and about 80 persons took the floor at the sections. Thus, over 100 delegates have taken the floor up to now. But what can one do? I am one of the last speakers -- I say speakers because I myself am a delegate to the congress -- and obviously the last speakers will inevitably repeat things said by those who have spoken before. However, the problems are so important that we shall not make a mistake if we repeat them, and we shall repeat them also in the future because they are essential in our work and struggle for building the mature socialist society in Bulgaria.

What are these basic, theoretical problems posed by the 12th BCP Congress, problems without which we cannot correctly clarify the practical approaches and the topical tasks which are to be discussed and solved? Obviously, the first and main question which could not be ignored by the 12th BCP Congress was the issue of the material-technical basis of mature socialism. What material-technical basis is to be constructed by us during the period of building the developed socialist society? Do we have the possibilities, preconditions, factors and conditions for successfully constructing this material-technical basis which is characteristic of the developed socialist society? Obviously, the building of a modern technical-material basis of mature socialism during the second decade of constructing it can only be based on a modern scientific-technological revolution. This means first of all that our material-technical basis must be built on the basis of complex automatization, and cybernetization in the area of production and all social activities. Consequently, this is the cardinal question, the question which determines the present and the future of our social development. If we do not take it under consideration, we shall make a major mistake and shall lag behind in the development of our society.

Do we have conditions for developing our possibilities and capacities during the current 5-year plan, and to widely begin the total construction of such a material-technical basis for our society during the next 5-year plan? Yes, comrades, we have all the necessary conditions and factors predetermining the solution of this task. We achieved enormous successes in developing the forces of production in our country. We constructed great -- for our scale -- production funds; we have scientific units and specialists in all areas, we have working class, peasants and intelligentsia which are qualified, capable, willing and able. In short, we have everything necessary. In addition, we take under consideration that our task will be facilitated by the assistance and cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries, first of all by the USSR. These factors, possibilities and circumstances allow us to pose this exceptionally cardinal task on the agenda and develop comprehensive work and struggle for solving it during the next decade.

Of course, when we speak about a cardinal task and our determination to begin to solve it even during this and the next 5-year plan, we do not leave this so-called sinful earth. We take under consideration that in Bulgaria there still is manual labor in many areas of production. This manual labor must be liquidated. Even during the current 5-year plan it must be reduced to a minimum. Therefore, we must do what was said in the main report of the congress -- that the trade unions regard the solving of this task to be an urgent matter and facilitate a sharp decrease of manual labor in production during this 5-year plan. We are not only talking about the difficult conditions which accompany the use of manual labor. We have in mind the very issue of sharply reducing manual labor, I repeat already during the current 5-year plan.

Third, we also take under consideration that a great and very favorable fact is that without great capital investments or efforts, we can and must introduce our frontranking experience, as well as the experience of other countries. Of course, when we speak about solving these cardinal and important tasks in developing the material-technical basis, we shall also rely on the experience of the developed capitalist and other countries.

Mr Reagan and his administration announced a blockade, or are trying to create a blockade against us, the socialist countries, including an economic blockade. However, Mr Reagan and his administration are forgetting a simple thing, a simple truth that the ideas of freedom and social justice cannot be locked in a prison, and that one cannot lock facts in a prison. This is impossible. There is no doubt that these efforts of Mr Reagan and his administration will fail, that they cannot but fail! [applause] Furthermore, we, the socialist CEMA member-countries, and first of all the USSR, have a powerful and scientific potential, with which we can solve all or almost all problems of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution. [applause]

The next theoretical problem of great significance for our practical work which was discussed at the 12th BCP Congress and the October 1981 conference is one of socialist ownership.

Our economy, our production, is socialist. It is principally different from the capitalist production, because capitalist production is based on capitalist ownership and exploitation, while our economy is based on the basis of liquidating exploitation, and public ownership in its two forms -- state and cooperative property ownership. At the 12th BCP Congress we noted that great and significant transformations have taken place in developing public ownership. Now we can say that pubic ownership in Bulgaria has become all-people ownership, property of the state, which as a representative of the people is the owner of the public property. However, comrades, it is not enough to note the development of public and socialist ownership in Bulgaria. In addition, we must again go back to the problem -- what does the word owner mean? It is an old truth that socialist property in Bulgaria is all-people property. The state, as a representative of the people, is the owner of this property. However, it is also true that the owners of this property are also the production collectives which manage it. This is the problem: what are the tasks, difficulties and responsibilities of the owner and the manager? We are constructing the entire development of our society on the base of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism. Every time we neglect the practical application of the role and tasks of the owner and the manager it is to our detriment and violates this correct, consistent and exceptionally important principle for managing the society and economy.

What is the problem in fact? Its nature is that the state, as a representative of the people, has the role of the owner. The state is the owner of the socialist economy. Subsequently, the state has its functions and tasks in this area, as well as its rights and responsibilities. However, the production collective is the manager. Consequently, the production collective must be allowed to really and consistently implement its role as owner of the socialist property. This is the basic problem! [applause] If this balance of rights and obligations between the owner and the manager is violated, the Leninist principle of democratic centralism is also inevitably violated, something which will cause many negative consequences. Consequently, the 12th BCP Congress confirmed that it is necessary to consistently apply this principle: to create such mutual relations and responsibilities and rights between owner and manager as will multiply the amount of socialist property, enrich it and increase the social productivity of labor and successfully solve the problems of satisfying the material, social and spiritual needs of the people. This is a theoretical problem with immense practical purposefulness and significance.

The next theoretical problem discussed by the 12th BCP Congress related to the commodity-financial relations in our country, and related economic issues. Comrades, ensuing from the stage of our social development, a stage in which we still have not achieved the complete building of the mature socialist society, and we still have not prepared the conditions of transition to the next stage -- the stage of communism, the commodity-financial relations and the related law on value are an important factor. Public property is being constructed while taking into consideration the commodity-financial relations, the law of value and the related equivalent relations of this law with production, overproduction and the entire chain is distributing and using the people's wealth. This is an objective law. Often, when some people in the West are criticizing real socialism, including some of our friends, they are missing the fact that we are in a stage in which the construction of the material-technical basis has not been constructed and the conditions of transition to the next stage -- the communist stage of our development -- have still not been created. They are missing the fact that we are consistently and objectively applying the law of value, and if this law is so applied, it is accompanied by certain commodity-financial relations and economic developments, we well as by all those positive and negative economic phenomena which exist at the present stage of social development in the people's life and consciousness. We realize this very well. We know this is a necessary stage of our development. Our task now is turn this law into an ally and utilize it to the maximum to increase the social wealth and develop and multiply production and our wealth -- all this despite the fact that this objective law, the law of value, does not work as it works in the capitalist society, but it works nevertheless. Thus, we can prepare the transition toward the communist stage of Bulgaria's development. [applause]

The next theoretical problem which was developed and clarified at the 12th BCP Congress deals with the development of socialist democracy, and more specifically, with developing the economic foundations of socialist democracy. Comrades, the development of socialist democracy is an objective phenomenon and a need dictated by our socialist system. The 12th BCP Congress created strong and profound conditions for socialist democracy to develop further in the area of labor relations and the economic base. What isthe essence of this problem? All problems we deal with -- political, economic, social and even international if you will, and so forth, this myriad of problems and tasks which characterizes Bulgaria's development -- are based on material production and on the working collectives, where the production problems are being solved and where the socialist personality is formed. We cannot successfully solve the great problems discussed by the 12th BCP Congress and we cannot take decisive steps forward without fully developing socialist democracy everywhere -- in all spheres where economic, social and economic problems are being solved. Consequently, the problem comes down to this: Such conditions, preconditions and approaches must be created so that the millions of our people -- workers, peasants and intelligentsia -- will directly be involved in solving the problems facing us. This is the most important and essential factor of developing socialist democracy at the present stage. This does not mean that we have discovered something new. This is a natural, necessary and inevitable stage and need in developing our society. Our democracy is being constructed now as a representative democracy. It is a socialist democracy, which has nothing to do with bourgeois democracy. Since the victory of the people's government, the construction of the socialist society has created the conditions for perfecting the democratic forms and processes which have started to develop in our country. Now, however, after the 12th BCP Congress these forms and processes must be expanded. New approaches and forms of developing socialist democracy must be found.

Naturally, other problems connected with our development were also dealt with at the 12th BCP Congress. However, those which I mentioned briefly were the basic and most important. Their correct clarification and application is essential for successfully solving the tasks set by the 12th BCP Congress. These tasks, comrades, are a test for our party and sociopolitical organizations as well as a test for the entire people.

What are the main approaches, and first of all economic approaches, stemming from the basic theoretical problems which were discussed and clarified at the 12th BCP Congress? First of all, there is the problem of the new manner of planning. How was the plan constructed in the past? Can we say that the plan was not correctly prepared? This is wrong. We cannot imagine modern Bulgaria without planning. We are a planned society. The plan is a main means of developing our society, economy, culture, social policy and all areas of our life. It caused a decisive influence on the development of our society. However, comrades, the plan often encountered many difficulties. Frequently, we had to amend the plan, not only because the development of the situation dictated, but also because of grave weaknesses in planning -- inconsistency in planning and in applying the basic socialist principles of planning and developing our society. As you know, for 3 years already we have been applying the new economic approach and the related economic mechanism. In the area of planning we are preparing and confirming a state plan. This state plan will be adopted by the National Assembly and become law. But, comrades, what is the state plan? The state plan has restricted indexes which guarantee the proportional development of our society, the country balance, and so forth. All those factors guarantee that our country will increase its wealth and standard of living, and implement our obligations in the international participation in labor as well as our obligations to the fraternal socialist countries. However, this plan is only a basis. It is binding, and that is why we say that it is a law which relates to all economic and other organizations. However, this plan does not guarantee and cannot guarantee the solution of all problems and issues related to developing the economy, as well as all other areas of our development. This is impossible. It cannot guarantee labor wages, markets and so forth.

In the final account, what is the main and the most important factor? It is the counterplan! The counterplan is being prepared by the working collectives and the economic organizations, and is incorporated in our social system. This is the plan for which we are struggling, because this plan is solving the problems of raw materials, cooperative supply, production, utilization of domestic and international markets and so forth. Everything related to the working people and their life is being solved by the counterplan. Social policy and social measures are being touched only in a very general way by the state plan, while the counterplan is solving them practically. As you see, this is a principled new approach in our planning. Consequently, the plan is being prepared not by other people. The real plan is being prepared by millions of peoples, by those who produce and work in all sectors of our development. As you can see this is a qualitatively new approach for solving Bulgaria's planning problems, which was introduced several years ago. This, comrades, is immense work which requires colossal efforts not only on the part of the country's planning organs, but also work and efforts on the part of the working collectives, the economic organizations and so forth. This, as you see, is an issue of exceptional importance for solving the problems of planning. Of course, the counterplan cannot contradict the state plan. It cannot be based on indexes lower than those of the state plan; however, if the state plan has tens of indexes, the counterplan has hundreds and sometimes even thousands. This is a result of the creativity and efforts of the working collectives in Bulgaria.

The next problem: If the working collectives have become the decisive force in composing the counterplan, then it is obvious that must create such a production organization which must be adequate for the new and responsible planning tasks. As already mentioned at this congress, we introduced the brigade organization of labor. This became the basic form of organization of production, including planning, realizing production, improving its quality and so forth. But what is this brigade organization? You, comrades, who work with this issue, you know that this issue is different in principle from our understanding of a brigade organization of 10 years ago. The present brigade organization is different first of all because it unites in one unit the production capacities, the raw materials, the energy and the labor. These brigade organizations are based on the principle on self-support. Self-support! Full self-support! As you see this is a new organization of material production. We, however, will apply it not only in material production. It must be applied in all areas of our development. Responsibility must be reinforced everywhere. There must be rights, but also responsibility! This is a brigade organization of a new type! Perhaps in some place it is not called a brigade organization. It does not matter what it is called. The important thing is to combine in one unit all these factors on which effective work, responsibility and so forth depend.

The next question is of perfecting the socialist principles of labor wages. Our principles are socialist, but we comrades are marching forward! The 12th BCP Congress confirmed that we have to complete this matter -- to base labor wages on the principle of the quantity and quality of the labor invested by every worker engaged in production and by every collective. Consequently, there can be no other manner and approach of paying for labor than the one we are dealing with: to manage a profitable economy, realize profit, guarantee the funds which secure our development and guarantee the respective wages to the working collective and every worker on the basis of the quantity and quality of his work. Thus, we are developing the Marxist-Leninist principle of paying for the work according to the quantity and quality of labor. This also has exceptional importance for further developing our economy and all areas of our state and social development.

The main issue remains: all these theoretical problems and the practical and topical conclusion for our work come down to the working collective. It becomes the main and most important unit, because it is there where the two most important factors on which everything depends -- the working man and the collective.

If we do not strengthen the working man and the working collective, if we do not increase their role, we cannot successfully solve the tasks facing us. This is the problem of the problems. Consequently, the working collective has created its management organs -- economic councils, brigade councils, general meetings, meetings of representatives and so forth. All this is incorporated in our new economic approach, namely, strengthening the working collective. This means, strengthening not only of the working collective as a collective, but increasing the role of every member of the collective. I am speaking about the economy which is the main thing, and the economy engulfs all areas of life. In our country the workers are not hired hands. This issue, the issue of the right to work, was solved comprehensively in Bulgaria 20 years ago. Every Bulgarian citizen capable of working has the right to work. Now we have another important problem: The collective is now forming and creating the new socialist worker. This is a new manner of life, a new understanding. The new man must increase his qualification, discipline and responsibility.

Comrades, when we speak about educating, promoting and improving the working collective and our citizens in particular, we must not forget the basic and most important thing: there cannot be correct education and correct development of our society and our people, and the correct creation of the conditions of the socialist way of life, if we do not correctly balance the rights and obligations of Bulgaria's citizens regardless of where they work and who they are. [applause] If the rights are greater than the obligations -- this would lead toward deformations and create people who would think they know everything and can do everything -- loafers who just want to enjoy life. And on the other hand, when the obligations are greater than the rights, this leads toward alienation from work and society. This is a great cardinal question of our social development. Consequently, nobody -- regardless of where he works -- has the right to violate this principle and balance of rights and regardless of where he works -- has the right to violate this principle and balance of rights and responsibilities. This is the essence of our communism, the core of our education and the socialist way of life. How can you conduct a dialogue on rights and democracy with a person who thinks he has only rights and no obligations or very little obligations? You cannot talk with him! [applause] and it does not matter where he works and what his place in the hierarchy is. Such a man... all right, let us not use big words [laughter], but such a man, comrades, there is no sense in talking with him. Do not talk to such people. Why should you talk to him? Let society teach him that there are rights and obligations, and if there are obligations -- then there also are rights! This is all there is to it! [applause]

Comrades, when we deal with the role of the working collective and its members, we cannot ignore the fact that the working collective does not only depend on its own efforts, which nevertheless, are important. After all, the working collective works in an economic organization. For instance, the work of a brigade depends on the work of other brigades. It depends on the work of the economic organization which depends on the ministry and so forth. Thus, you see that the rights, responsibilities and influence of the working people on the management and development of production, a branch of our society in general, are constantly increasing. The collective cannot be indifferent to what is taking place in Bulgaria and in its plants and what is happening in the international arena, because what the collective produces goes to the domestic and international market as well. You know that we have created all the conditions for our people to grow and develop as patriots of our socialist motherland and as internationalists who are familiar with the situation in our country and with interantional developments.

Comrades, when we speak now about increasing the role of the working collectives in production, the entire labor process, the labor relations and our entire life and work, we must always remember that this all is based on the principle of undivided authority. If this principle is violated and eliminated, we are going to have difficulties. The unity of authority does not hinder and cannot hinder the developing of the collective organs and the role of the working collective. No way! The development of the collective organs for managing the working collective does not contradict the principle of unity of authority.

Electing the leaders of the working collectives and the economic organizations and their subunits from the members of the working collectives, as will happen in the future [applause], will not violate the principle of the unity of authority. The leader is a representative of the state. He defends the interests of the state and people. He is the leader of the organization of of the working collective, but the working collective is also responsible. It elects the leader. It is the combination of these two factors which guarantees the unity of authority. We are marching toward a unity of interests, on the basis of the unity of authority and the role of the working collective and its collective organs of management. This is taking place throughout our entire system because the interests of all social, political and economic organizations in Bulgaria, regardless of where they exist, have one purpose: to successfully develop the People's Republic of Bulgaria, successfully develop our economy and increase prosperity and thus create conditions of satisfying the material, social and spiritual needs of our people on a number of levels. Consequently, we must create such relations and balances between the needs and possibilities so that this task can be solved.

There is not cause for a confrontation in our country, absolutely no cause at all! This emerges only as a result of incorrect work, usurping more rights than one should have and not respecting other people's rights. The economic interests of our entire people coincide in all areas of our production and development. Therefore, we are taking political, organizational and educational measures to decisively increase the role of the working collectives in solving the problems of our economy, and in mobilizing the millions of our working people, as well as their energy, enthusiasm, optimism and confidence for the work and struggle to build the developed socialist society in our country.

Naturally, in this light of clarifying the theoretical and practical approaches and problems and the topical tasks which are facing us I would like to stress once again: the role of the BCP as the managing and guiding force of our country is increasing as well as is the role of all Bulgarian sociopolitical organizations. Among them, and not in last place, is the role of the Bulgarian trade unions. Please allow me, in this context, to dwell on some issues which were discussed in the main report. We know that Bulgaria's trade unions have a glorious history as revolutionary class trade unions. However, comrades, and I stress -- this is to be correctly understood -- that the role of the trade union has exceptionally increased now at the present stage which we entered with the 12th BCP Congress, and if you will, with this congress of yours.

Somebody can ask: All right, how will the role and tasks of the Bulgarian trade unions increase when the role of the working collectives is growing, when economic councils are being created and when the role of the working collective's general assembly is increasing, in short, when in addition to the representative democracy, a special significance is being attributed to direct democracy of our working people? What are trade unions going to do? In a comradely way, I must categorically state: the role of the trade unions is increasing; furthermore, it is increasing exceptionally. What are the main directions of this increased role? All these collective organs created by us -- their organization and work and their development -- must be guided by the trade unions, and more especially by the trade union organizations and committees. That is it! [applause] They will organize them! They will control them! They must be responsible for their activity. This, comrades, is a new and great responsibility of the trade unions, and more especially of the trade union organizations, the primary working collectives and the trade union committees. Under the new conditions, the trade unions have become one of the main guarantors for applying in life the new economic approach and new economic mechanism. We have no other comprehensive social organization such as the trade unions, which can and must be a public guarantor for applying the new economic approach and mechanism. What does this mean? This means the work of the trade unions is to be elevated to a qualitatively new level, because if you are to be a guarantor, you have to understand, know, understand and defend the people's interests and the interests of the collective and help in solving these problems! This is another great task of the trade unions.

The trade unions are the only social factor in Bulgaria, or almost the only one, which has been charged with the direct organization and leadership of socialist competition. Comrades, this is a great task, because now the socialist competition is acquiring new approaches and new postulates. Consequently, one has to explain all this. Overfulfillment of the plan is not everything in socialist competition. The plan is such -- let us overfulfill it: No, comrades: The socialist competition begins with the preparation of the counterplan. The socialist competiton continues with the struggle for its implementation, and with dealing with the negative situation which emerges when profits are being distributed according to the quantity and quality of labor. It also encompasses the rights and responsibilities of the economic leaderships, the collectives, the balancing of these rights, and so forth. In this area the role of trade unions is increasing incredibly.

The trade unions will continue also in the future to be charged with the problems of social policy. These are not minor problems: Comrades, you all know that in 1962 the BCP Central Committee adopted at a special session the well-known December program for solving the problems of the standard of living and statisfying the material, social and spiritual needs of our people at every stage of building the developed socialist society. Please notice that the 10th BCP Congress took place in 1971. It adopted the new party program on building the developed socialist society. One year later, the first document adopted by the BCP Central Committee, after the adoption of the program by the party congress, was the December program on ever better satisfying the material, social and spiritual needs of our people. This is completely logical, because our main care is for man and for satisfying his needs. This speaks of our BCP, its goals and ideals. It has no goals other than the happiness of our people. [applause]

This already is the 10th, one can say anniversary year, of implementing the December program. During this period we have had successes and difficulties of different character -- there were natural disasters, international crisis in the West, other factors of domestic and international character, and if you will -- some subjective weaknesses and mistakes of our own. Regardless, we have steadily conducted our party's December program. Annually, and with every new five-year plan, our people's standard of living has increased. Our socialist motherland has progressed and preconditions for successfully implementing the BCP Decmeber program have been created.

We have achieved one great result: Social policy and measures have become a component part of the plan. Therefore, we no longer call it an economic plan, but a socioeconomic plan. It has already been established that social measures have become a part of the plan and of the counterplan. This is right, comrades, because this reflects the care for man, and the care for man and solving his needs are connected with production, increasing the social productivity of labor and increasing the national income.

This fall we intend to convene a special joint meeting of the BCP Central Committee, the leadership of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, the leadership of the trade unions and the leadership of the Komsomol, at which we shall discuss some matters. This meeting will not have a festive character. It will balance up the implementation of the December program during the last 10 years and what tasks are to be implemented during the eighth 5-Year Plan. The social policy of the party and state for the next stage will be made concrete, especially for the period of the next 5-year plan. Obviously, comrades, if we continue to work as we are now, we shall be able to implement the plan, providing that the international situation does not deteriorate considerably. In such a case we shall be able to increase the average labor wage 20 percent. This is not a small thing! [applause] We shall perhaps have the possibility to increase the lowest wages from 100 to 120 leva, the salaries of the young specialists from 125 to 150 leva, the wages of the specialists with a university education from 150 to 190-195 leva and so forth. [applause]

You discussed here the problem of mothers and children. This is a very important problem. Allow me to read to you what we are preparing in this area. Please understand me, comrades, I am not reading a decision. There is no decision yet, but just problems which we are working out in relation to the joint meeting I mentioned. It is possible that this meeting will also deal with some other matters. Therefore, once again, I am not reading a decision, but only the directions along which we are working now, and only directions affecting problems which have been discussed here at the congress. We shall deal with many issues, encompassing all problems of human life -- services, the younger generation and so forth.

But since we were speaking about mothers and children, let me mention some of these directions: to continue to create the best possible conditions for the younger generation; to encourage pregnancy and combine a woman's maternity period with active participation in labor and social activity; to work out and develop concrete measures for securing a comprehensive solution of kindergarten problem within 2-3 years by ensuring places for the children of all interested parents; to ask the economic organizations, agroindustrial complexes, departments and others to join in constructing kindergartens with their own means; to begin the massive construction of additional floors and parts of existing kindergartens; to allocate additional means for social security for mothers so that children up to the age of 3 can be reared at home [applause]; to expand the right to free medicine for sick children outside hospitals, [applause]; to allow parents to receive complete labor wages for raising a sick child up to the age of 9 [applause]; to prolong the period of financial assistance to single mothers who are rearing their children alone [applause]; to guarantee the receipt of complete labor wages even when only 60 percent of the labor quotas have been implemented, during the first 2 months after the mother has returned from vacation after pregnancy; to increase the additional paid leave for rearing second and third children, if the difference in the age of the children is no more than 30 months [applause]; to increase the monthly fringe benefits for the second and third child by applying a special approach according to the income of each family; and so forth.

During the next year we shall continue to create conditions for a calm and reasonable life for pensioners. This will begin by increasing pensions during the coming years according to the following order: in mid-1984 the lowest personal pensions for service and old age, as well as the pensions of co-op peasants under the age of 70 will be increased to a minimum of 50 leva per month. The minimal size of the personal pensions for disability will be increased. During 1985 the minimum of all pensions for service and old age must reach 60 leva per month. At the end of the 5-year plan conditions must be created and means allocated for increasing the pensions which had started up to 1970 as well as the pensions given for service to the motherland. The policy of comprehensively caring and assisting old people and persons with limited ability will increase. For this purpose the social aid for single persons and the material aid to old people will increase. Payments during disability periods will increase. Free medicines for disabled people from the first and the second category will be supplied. Free orthopedic means and support aids will be provided to paralyzed children to the age of 16 according to a list prepared by the Ministry of Public Health and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. Free boat and train transportation up to three times a year for disabled persons from the first and second category and their wives as well as paralyzed children up to the age of 15 will be provided. Comrades, I read this only to draw your attention to the directions of our work. However, they as well as other issues voiced at your congress are to be discussed by the BCP Central Committee and the Central Council of the Trade Unions and other organs.

Comrades, this is not all that is included in our social policy. There are also the issues of consumer goods, everyday life services, legal services and so forth. I must say that at a recent meeting of the State Council we dealt with the legal services for our people and we adopted a very interesting decision which in fact represents a reform in the area of legal services. It will save the time of at least a million people who are wasting their time in the courts.

At a forthcoming meeting of the State Council we shall discuss the issue of the medical services for our people and afterward a reform on improving the administrative services for the people. Comrades, the services enjoyed by our people are many; I touched here on only a few, but all in all there are about 120 service areas: You can imagine the amount of work that awaits us. All services needed by the people are to be improved and perfected. They will improve the capability of man to enjoy life and be master of his destiny. His troubles will be reduced to a minimum.

As far as housing is concerned -- this is a very important problem, especially in the big cities and some districts. What is the essence of this problem? We can even speak about housing crisis and unsolved housing problems here after 10 years in this beautiful hall. We have created a sufficient, or an almost sufficient material-technical basis for constructing houses. Then where is the problem? The problem is in the incorrect distribution of apartments. [applause] During the last five-year plan period we constructed more than a million apartments for more than a million citizens. This was a great success, an exceptionally great success. During this five-year plan we shall construct more. But they have been incorrectly distributed. Some 80 percent were distributed to people already having apartments and only about 20 percent to those who did not have apartments. We are not going to solve this problem if we follow this system for 10, 15 and 20 years. Now in Bulgaria, according to a decree of the Council of Ministers, 80 percent of the newly constructed apartments will be distributed to people who do not have apartments! [applause] The organs of state control recently conducted an inspection, and I must say that generally, with small exceptions, the decree has been observed. During this five-year plan period we must solve the housing problem. We must see that every family has an apartment. Afterward, we can again change the ratio, that is 20 percent for those who do not have an apartment and 80 percent for those who want to improve their housing conditions, so that every member of a 4-member family and every citizen of the People's Republic of Bulgaria can have his own private room. [applause]

Consequently, the problem is not on the basis of construction. No, it is in the distribution of apartments! This is the problem! Of course, there are problems in construction -- there always are problems -- but the main issue is: We are constructing enough apartments! Look at Bulgaria, comrades! In the villages and the small towns there are no more small houses to teach the young generation how people once lived!

Now, the issue of vacation. Let us again look at the program. We must create such conditions that every citizen of the People's Republic of Bulgaria who works and implements his obligations can enjoy his vacation. As a social enterprise, vacation affects all of us. We must say that we have created a substantial material basis. Then where is the problem? At my proposal an association of tourists was created. It united domestic and international tourism and the houses of rest. This association has everything. Representatives of Balkantourist, the trade unions and others are active in it. They have everything, even secretaries. [laughter] However, there are no concrete proposals on how to utilize this immense material basis for a useful vacation. No proposals! Imagine, in addition to the material basis owned by the trade unions, there is the basis of Balkantourist. This material basis of Balkantourist is being used 5-6 months. What about the other months? It is impossible to send everybody on vacation in July and August. No way. This is impossible! Nowhere in the world is there anything like this! Vacations must start from 1 January and continue until the end of the year. The material basis of Balkantourist must be fully utilized. You know that the services provided by Balkantourist have become very expensive [laughter], because Balkantourist does not deal with social problems, but only with making money and obtaining foreign currency. [laughter, applause] However, comrades, not to use the facilities 6 months of the year is wrong! What we have to do is to fully utilized them! This is the problem of vacations!

All this does not mean that we are not going to construct. The issue of cooperative construction was voiced here. Yes, comrades, but what we have already, we can use better with out limited means. Afterward, we can always expand. However, not everything can be achieved during the same stage. We will construct the developed socialist society, not the mature socialist society, which has already been completed and has solved all problems.

This is our social policy and its main directions. However, comrades, our entire social policy can be summarized in one sentence: There is nothing readymade which can be distributed. I can tell you that there is nothing! There is not one penny! You have to work for everything, have to join production and create material goods. Our social policy is based on the social productivity and the increase of our national income. This is the main thing!

Consequently wages will be increased and other conditions improved; all this is possible -- if one earns money!

[Laughter] There will be no more free rides. Comrades, everybody, everybody must work! The collective must work! Nobody shall receive one single penny -- nobody -- ministries, creative unions, whatevery you want. They will get nothing. Let them solve their problems through rationalization and savings. No more wasting! Nobody must expect something for nothing! [Applause] This is where the bone is buried -- if I can use an old proverb. The work, the social productivity of labor -- this is it! The comrade from the Vratsa chemical plant who spoke here and other comrades showed the way! This is how problems are being solved! They have no problems! This is the way!

Comrades, because of the great importance of social problems, it would be correct to create a socio-state organ for labor and social policy. Its chairman must be the first deputy chairman of the trade unions. I expressed myself correctly, did I not?

The first deputy chairman. I think that the candidacy of Comrade Georgi Denev is appropriate, because he has worked with you -- and you will have your man in this organ. [laughter] But it will be a public-state organ, because now the social policy depends to a large degree on you -- the trade unions. This organ must make sure that these great amounts of money which are being allocated, and great possibilities which are created, must be rationally utilized by our citizens. In this area the quality and effectiveness also have a great significance.

Comrades, I would like to stress once again that everything that we have dealt with here at the congress and what we dealt with at the 12th BCP Congress is being aggravated by great difficulties which spring first of all from the tense international situation. We cannot but take under consideration these adventures that are being prepared for mankind right now in the West, especially by the Reagan administration. Thermonuclear war! We must prevent thermonuclear war by all means, and this requres our efforts, sacrifices and further strengthening of the defensive capabilities of our country.

Regardless of this, however, we will not succumb and may the gentlemen of the West know this. Including Mr Reagan. Among other things, they want to exhaust us and compel us to spend our last penny. No, we will not do this! We have the possibilities to maintain our defense and constantly raise the living standards of our people [applause] because this is the stand of our workers class, or our farmers and of our intelligentsia. This is their labor and their deeds.

Comrades, it is obvious that we cannot avoid such a problem as that of the trade union's position in the political system of our country. This is because there are also parties in addition to the trade unions. Is this not so? There is the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Fatherland Front, whose congress is forthcoming, the Komsomol and so forth. There are many organizations. One asks oneself what is the position of the trade unions? There are places and jobs for everyone, comrades. Each one of them has its own specific problems and needs which have to be resolved in connection with their organizational activities. This is only natural and this also refers to the Bulgarian trade unions.

Thus, we must wage an intensive struggle against any duplication no matter what it is, and against the waste of labor, power and of time. No duplication is to be allowed and everyone must resolve his own tasks, and a coordination in activities should be established so that everyone fully and in a multifaceted and all-embracing way resolves the imminent tasks.

The congress of the Soviet trade union was recently held. Comrades, this congress was of great importance for our congress. I say our congress, because I am a delegate to this congress. The speech by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was very important because the issues which he dwelt on regarding the role and tasks of the Soviet trade unions can fully apply to the Bulgarian trade unions. [applause] I cannot say whether this also refers to the other fraternal socialist countries but it seems to me that this refers to them as well.

This is the way, comrades, in which we will develop our society. These are the tasks facing us. In the final analysis, I want to again say that labor and labor relations is the main problem -- the problem of problems. In this case it is very important that all this should be established on a legal basis. A document is needed that could unite all this in one thing, to regulate it equally and judicially and also to make it enter into a legal force -- this is the labor code! We have two constitutions -- one is the Constitution of the People's Rebpulic of Bulgaria and the other is the labor code. We have had the labor code for more than 30 years which is a great achievement of the socialist, political, and judicial thought. The labor code for the first time in Bulgaria formulated the obligations and rights of the working people as they developed under socialism. This code, however, has already been reworked 17 times with the purpose of improving it. This was useful and necessary. Now we have to prepare a new labor code. This is why we have to begin it here and now to put it on all national discussions and then submit it to the National Assembly.

Comrades, we acclaim the tremendous work of the Bulgarian trade unions in the international arena and in the fraternal cooperation with the trade unions of the fraternal socialist countries, the detachments of the WFTU, the workers class and the working people of all countries. This role of the Bulgarian trade unions will increase more and more because their influence and role is also being raised to a higher stage in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This will bring great possibilities for the Bulgarian trade unions to participate in the international trade union movement, to contribute to strengthening the international trade union movement and to support the peoples struggling for social justice, primarily to strengthening world peace and a lasting peace in the world. From this standpoint,the Bulgarian trade union activity is in full keeping with the policy of our party, state and people. We are in favor of peace and understanding and of averting a third world war because we all know that if it breaks out it will be a nuclear war. From this standpoint, we wholeheartedly support the proposals stated by Leonid Brezhnev at the Soviet trade unions congress and at the festive meeting in Tashkent. [applause] These proposals again show the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union which is concerned with international tension. The statements of the Soviet Union and Comrade Brezhnev also show that all possibilities have not been exhausted and that some still exist to put an end to armament and avert a nuclear war. [applause] As far as the People's Republic of Bulgaria is concerned, we will do everything possible in this respect. It is unfortunate, however, that this policy is not backed by NATO, primarily by the Reagan administration. Let us hope that reason will prevail. As far as the People's Republic of Bulgaria is concerned, we will continue to contribute to peace, understanding disarmament and averting a thermonuclear war because there is no other alternative to this but peace, peace for mankind and for the world. The issue of peace becomes a fateful issue because it does not affect the workers class alone but all people in the world. This is also because in case a third world war breaks out it will destroy civilization and the masterpiece of nature -- man -- man throughout the world.

Comrades, we spoke about many initiatives here. Many of them were expedient and very important and should be widely supported by the public. This refers to such issues as manual labor, thrifty utilization of the power supply and processed and raw materials. There is, however, a problem above the problems. Particularly important is the issue concerning the quality of the goods produced in Bulgaria. While emphasizing that this is a particularly important issue, we do not underestimate the successes which we have achieved in the domestic market and on the foreign market. We must take into account, comrades, two things: first, that our economy is an open one and we are actively participating in the international division of labor. A country's economy is an open one when its international trade compared with its national income is in a ratio of 25 parts international trade to 100 parts national income. In Bulgaria there is a ratio of 80 for international trade and 100 for national income. Can you imagine?! That is why we have an open economy, and therefore our national income can be achieved only when we can be competitive on the international market. This is not the only factor. Our people have already grown up. They have other understandings, other needs and they cannot be satisfied with everything our domestic market can offer. That is why this issue is of particularly great importance.

We have spoken much about quality. The following slogan which produced some results was even promoted: "Efficiency and Quality, Quality and Efficiency." But we are talking about the great political, economic, ideological even psychological importance of the problems regarding quality. Is it not high time to stop talking about this and begin demonstrating deeds, deeds and only deeds? If we talk about deeds we must then talk about them now and here. Quality and only quality -- thus, we must not offend our people because our people have grown up and Bulgaria is a country of prestige. Each one who produces goods of poor quality -- a worker's collective or organization -- must be nailed to a pillory. There should not be any compromise whatsoever in this respect. [applause] I do not know what competent organ has to do with this but substandard production must be stopped, stopped uncompromisingly. As far as production quality is concerned, measures must be taken in this respect. Good quality is needed not only in the economy -- it is needed everywhere. I can expand this and say that this is needed in belles letters and so forth. Culture is needed in this respect -- good quality, beauty and esthetics. This is what we are looking for in everything. As far as economy is concerned, its present, future and its destiny is good quality. Quality, quality and again quality. We need not words but deeds. We must introduce a turning point in the sphere of quality of production in all our goods.

Comrades, what is the main asset, let us use this word, and what are our main investments? Our country is socialist, it has insufficient natural resources. We do not have enough coal and what we are exploiting is low-quality. We have no oil or gas and we exploit metal ores of low metal content and so forth. It is true that Bulgaria is beautiful and so forth and that it also is a socialist country, but in the final analysis the most important thing for us is that we live, will live and will transform our country. Our main asset is our workers class, our farmers, our people's intelligentsia; this also is the labor of the working people in Bulgaria. When the socialist movement in Bulgaria emerged, the first worker's song to be composed was "Let us Sing a Common Song -- Long Live, Long Live Labor!"

We can therefore say -- glory and honor to our workers class, to our farmers and to our people's intelligentsia! [prolonged applause]

Congress Closing

AU101536 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Sofia, 10 Apr (BTA) -- For the third day in succession the delegates to the 9th Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions are discussing the work of the organization. Thoroughly and critically they draw the balance of the work done between the two congresses by the trade union organizations and the working teams and give proposals for improvement of the work.

All speeches revealed the all-round work of the Bulgarian trade unions among the working people for the implementation of the economic tasks, of the social policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party, aimed at a steady raising of the living standard of the Bulgarian people.

At the plenary sittings in the discussion of the report of the Central Council of the trade unions 31 delegates took the floor and in the five sections -- 85 delegates.

In the resolution, adopted by the congress, the report on the trade union work in the period between the two congresses was approved, as well as the new, much more responsible tasks set to the four-million-strong organization of the Bulgarian working people in implementation of the socio-economic strategy of the party. A lot of constructive proposals were made for the improvement of the work and for raising the role of the Bulgarian trade unions in solving the vital problems of the working man. Adopted were some amendments and addenda to the statute of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, thus bringing it in line with the changes in the socio-political and economic development of the country after the 12th party congress. Increasing the independence of the TU bodies and a further broadening of TU democracy is being envisaged, too.

At its first plenum the newly-elected Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions re-elected Mr Petur Dyulgerov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, as chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. For deputy-chairman was elected Mr Georgi Evgeniev.

In his final speech Mr Petur Dyulgerov underlined that the Bulgarian Trade unions will dedicate their work to carrying through the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, to the tasks set by it. "And these are the decisions and tasks, whose translation into the life and the cause of the working people will raise the role and the contribution of the trade unions in the realization of the socio-economic strategy developed by the party congress", said he.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov stressed that the speech of Mr Todor Zhivkov at the congress was met with general approval. It becomes now a document of primary importance, on which the trade unions will base their future activity. He assessed the speech of the Bulgarian party and state leader is innovatory, as providing replies to the most complicated problems of the socio-economic development of the country. It enriches with new views the concept of the role and the place of the trade unions in the life of society. "This is the party leadership in action, the party care for the development of the biggest mass organization of working people in Bulgaria", added he. Mr Petur Dyulgerov stressed that the congress has proved the great political maturity of the Bulgarian working class, of the farmers and the intelligentsia.

The congress ended its work today.

Politburo Meets TU Council

AU101712 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] A meeting of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the newly elected Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council was held at the Boyana residence tonight. Comrade Todor Zhivkov most cordially congratulated the leadership of the Bulgarian trade unions and expressed confidence that the largest organization of the Bulgarian working people will spare no efforts and creative energy in consistently and comprehensively fulfilling the dicisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

HUSAK ATTENDS MOST STRIKE CELEBRATION 8 APR

Presents Awards

LD081500 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpt] A festive rally of the working people was held in the sports hall in Most this morning in honor of the 50th anniversary of the great Most strike.

Taking part in the celebration of this historical event in the history of our revolutionary workers' movement was a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by Gustav Husak, its general secretary and president of the republic. The delegation also included: Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman and Jindrich Polednik; and other representatives of our political and public life.

Also present were direct participants in the strike struggle of the miners in March and April 1932, prewar members of the party, representatives of the working people from the other districts of the North Bohemian region and miners from the mining regions of Ostrava, Kladno, Sokolov and Prievidza. Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia was also among the guests.

Jaroslav Hajn, chief secretary of the North Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee, spoke at the rally about the topicality of the revolutionary heritage of the famous Most strike and its implementation at present. He stressed primarily that in North Bohemia everything is moving toward change for the better. He thanked also the highest party and state organs and Comrade Gustav Husak personally for the care devoted to the North Bohemian Region and assured the Central Committee and the party that the working people in the north of Bohemia will exert every effort in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The presentation of high state distinctions then expressed the high assessment of the rich revolutionary tradition, long years of successful work in the political, economic and social spheres. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, presented the Order of Victorious February to the representatives of the district of Most. Orders of Labor were presented to the collectives of the working people of Jan Zizka mine in Chomutov and of the Banska Stavby concern enterprise in Most.

Husak Speech

LD061900 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1255 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, at workers' rally in Most on 8 April to commemorate 50th anniversary of miners' strike -- recorded; spoken in Czech]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, dear friends. It is with pleasure that I accepted the invitation to head the CPCZ Central Committee delegation and take part in today's rally devoted to a significant chapter in the history of our working class, the great Most strike. Allow me to convey to you participants in today's mighty manifestation, the working people of Most District, as well as the entire North Bohemian region, cordial greetings on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, the Czechoslovak Government, all the members of the delegation, and on my own behalf. [applause]

It is with particular sincerity that I greet those comrades in our midst who, in the memorable year of 1932, took a personal part in the struggles against the coal magnates and bourgeois state power. Our manifestation today is an expression of respect for the glorious history of the workers' movement, filled with heroism, sacrifices, determination and a decade of class and national struggles which gave rise to the socialist presence. It is an expression of respect and gratitude to all those who took part in these struggles and who contributed toward their victorious culmination.

We recall that 50 years ago, some 25,000 North Bohemian miners congregated here for great struggle for bread and work, for a better life for the working man. Their mass appearance became one of the peak battles which, headed by the Communist Party, were waged by the working class with small farmers and other sections of the working people against poverty, exploitation, unemployment, hunger and the capitalist system, which could not and did not want to secure for the working people either their rights and liberties or the most basic conditions of life.

The economic crisis which seized the entire capitalist world in the late twenties and early thirties also very strongly influenced Czechoslovakia. The ruling bourgeoisie attempted to shift the burden of this crisis on to the working people. Over 1 million workers were sacked, thousands of small farmers and traders were bankrupted and numerous sections of the intelligentsia, and particularly young people, were affected. The justified demands of the working people who demanded work and only the bare necessities of life were answered by the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie by increased oppression, persecution, the suppression of workers' organizations and in the end by shooting. Not far from this place, 50 years ago, workers were fired upon because they wanted to secure a livelihood for their families and a better life for the working man. The blood of workers and peasants was shed in those years also in Duchcov, Radotin, Orlova, Krompachy, Vrable, Kosuty, Fryvaldov and other places. The CPCZ pledged that it would unswervingly persevere in their struggle and that it would bring it to a victorious end. Our party has honorably fulfilled this pledge.

Not even the harshest conditions of that distressing time of misery and hardship, which the old generation remembers well, although the young people in our country find it hard to believe, broke the determination of the working class and the exploited masses to defend their rights. It was precisely the 4-week strike of the Most miners which set the example, having gained the support of industrial and agricultural workers, the progressive intelligentsia, farmers, and other sections of the working people, regardless of their political and national affiliation. The strike displayed exemplary unity, discipline and determination. The struggle of the miners was not broken by the maneuvers of the reformists, the interference of the state power or by the police shooting at the strikers. Eventually the gentlemen's societies were forced to retreat. Thus it was graphically proven that even in the hardest conditions of economic crisis, the working people, when united and determined, can force through their demands any time. It was also proven that the struggle for economic demands, under the leadership of a consistently revolutionary communist party, can grow into a resolute action against capitalism. This is what classifies the Most strike among the most significant workers' struggles in Europe at that time. That is why, as Klement Gottwald said, it set an example to all workers. Its slogan -- Unity, Struggle, Victory -- mobilized the working people for further struggle. The sacrifices of the participants in the Most strike and other big class battles with the bourgeoisie were not in vain.

In these battles the Communist Party, the working class and our people combined their strength and experiences for later struggles against fascism and for the defense of the republic; it was in these battles that the firm foundations of the unity of the working class, the working people of towns and villages, were forged; it is from these battles that the national liberation and the new people's democratic state, our socialist present, were born. It was in these battles that the revolutionary determination of our miners was strengthened -- our miners who have always been a firm support of the Communist Party. This was demonstrated yet again in the famous February days of 1948, as well as in the years of building the foundations of socialism. To this day the miners are implementing with devotion the grand tasks in securing the vital energy and coal for the entire state.

Comrades, dear friends, when recalling the lesson and the grand topical meaning of the great Most strike and the entire revolutionary struggle for national and social justice, we are justified in stressing the role of the Communist Party, the role of communism. Just as in the Most strike, communists were in the front rank everywhere where opposition against the arbitrariness of the bourgeoisie and oppression against exploitation and injustice were involved. Everywhere where the defense of the rights of the workers, peasants and the working people was involved. In the strike battles, in the struggles against fascism, in the hard national liberation struggle, full of sacrifices, the communists get an example, did not spare their efforts, did not hesitate to shoulder the heaviest of sacrifices. Their revolutionary truth has fully withstood the trial of history. The events of the past half-century have confirmed their correctness. That is why they have gained the trust of the masses, and why the party has become the leading force of our society which reliably leads our country along the path of socialist development.

Today, too, communists are in the front ranks of the construction of socialism. Historical experience of the struggles of the working class, as well as all the working people, unequivocally confirms that the leading role of the party, its unity, its close links with the people, its faithfullness to Marxism-Leninism are the decisive conditions for success of socialist gains of the people and the further development of our society. Our party, faithful to the revolutionary heritage of the past, in the spirit of the conclusions of the 16th party congress, will continue its resolute march along its revolutionary Leninist path, will creatively tackle new tasks and demands of the time, and will serve faithfully the interests of the people, just as in all the 60 years of its existence. It is in this that we see the implementation of one of the most important messages of the grand class struggle in North Bohemia 50 years ago. [applause]

Dear friends, when commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Most strike, we realize that for a considerable part of the world [interrupted by children shouting] -- let the children enjoy themselves -- for the overwhelming majority of people in the world, exploitation and brutal oppression of the working people are still on the agenda of the day. In the capitalist world of today there are millions of unemployed who live without any certainty or hope for the future, young people are entering life without prospects for employment. Therefore we appreciate all the more the deep, truly historical change in the position and life of the working man in our country which was brought about by socialism. Our people know very well how much change has taken place in our country since the liberation, and particularly since February 1948, and the significant and indisputable progress we have achieved in all spheres of social life, in the development of national economy, in the sphere of social policy, in education, culture, as well as in strengthening the international position of our homeland in the alliance with the USSR and the states of the socialist community.

[Applause] We can be justly proud of everything which was done for a better life of the people, of everything that socialism has brought to our working people.

All these changes are significantly reflected in the way in which work is valued in our society today, in how we respect those professions, so important for society, such as the profession of miners, and with what care and attention our entire society devotes to the all-round development of your North Bohemian Region.

We know that working people of the North Bohemian Region often live in conditions which are not so easy. Questions of their working conditions and the environment are constantly in the foreground of the attention of party, state and trade union bodies. For the Seventh 5-Year Plan a plan was approved by the party Central Committee Presidium and the government for the development of the North Bohemian Region, in which the priority given to all coal basin areas is reflected.

An expression of the decisive and still growing role of coal in our fuel and power balance sheet is also the system of measures for the further deepening and perfection of social care and living and working conditions of workers in the mining industry which came into force as of 1 April this year. It is a new convincing proof of the constant care which our communist party and the socialist state devote to the mining profession, to people who work in this demanding branch. We expect that miners will respond to these new measures by still greater efforts to increase the extraction of coal which is so needed by our state. [applause]

Comrades, with all the successes which we have achieved in the building of socialism, we know well how much effort awaits us in all spheres of the development of our society. The complex internal and international conditions at the threshold of the eighties also presents our country with considerably more challenging tasks. To master them, to deal with obstacles which, for both objective and subjective reasons, bar our way, will be possible only when we manage quickly to improve considerably the efficiency of the national economy, when we manage everywhere to work better, and when we manage to economize better. This is the only, but at the same time a realistic and reliable way, to ensure the further development of our society. We are working for ourselves and so it is necessary to have a proper approach to work, to use its results, to increase exactness and to strengthen discipline. Work teams themselves, and the great majority of conscientious workers, have to act, in their own and in the general interests, more decisively against everything which makes us poorer, against demonstrations of indifference and apathy and especially against irresponsibility.

Our society guarantees living and social certainties to all citizens. Working people have become the true managers of our country. Thus, the responsibility of each of us to ensure that rights and obligations are for everybody everywhere completely inseparable.

We can successfully develop and strengthen our socialist social system only if we can persuade people, win them over for challenging tasks, make use of the initiative of working people for enthusiastic efforts for their fulfillment and for a constant increase in labor productivity. Only thus can we safeguard the growth of material and spiritual wealth of the country, safeguard the high living standards which have been achieved, keep pace with the world and create reliable prerequisites for future development. It is necessary to multiply everyday efforts for the substantial efficiency of the entire managerial, organizational and educational work.

We have to be able to deal more decisively with demonstrations of laziness and indifference at work, with the low demand placed on the quality and efficiency of all work. For each of us, at every work place it is true that today, and above all tomorrow, it is necessary to work better than yesterday.

Facing new tasks and conditions, we rely on socialist class conscience, on the tradition of the working class, its belief in discipline and organization, on its ability to link everyday tasks with longterm prospects, with individual, all-society and interests. At the same time we have to resist more decisively demonstrations of speculations and other negative phenomena of petty bourgeois attitudes and selfishness which, as the remnant of the past, still exist among part of our population.

Dear friends, it is the great contribution of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist communist, and the great success of the policy of our party and state that our country is now living in its 4th decade in peace and calm, that our socialist state is consolidated, that our people with peace of mind and certainty can devote themselves to their work, to look with confidence toward the future.

However, we must not, even for a short while, forget that by no means everybody likes us and is pleased with our successes. Since the very beginning, the enemies of the working class and of progress have been trying to suppress the ideas of socialism. However, the revolutionary rebirth of the world started by the Great October Socialist Revolution cannot be foiled or stopped. It is an objective historical process which, in this century, led to the birth of the mighty Soviet Union, the socialist world system, the unprecedented development of the revolutionary liberational anti-imperialist movement on all continents and the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism.

As we ourselves could see at the end of the sixties in our country, and as was shown yet again recently by events in fraternal Poland, reactionary, imperialist, antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces are trying to use any opportunity given to them to implement their plans for the weakening and splitting of socialism, individual socialist states and the socialist community. They do not stop at any demagogy or lies.

The crisis-ridden events in People's Poland have shown yet again that these forces are endeavoring wholeheartedly to destroy the workers' party, the united trade unions, the economy and the state and to drag the country to chaos and anarchy. In Poland it was shown again that socialism can defend itself.

We accepted with understanding last December the decision of the Polish leadership headed by Comrade Jaruzelski to implement decisive measures to foil the plans of internal and external reaction for the split and defeat of socialism, to wrest Poland from the community of socialist states with all the consequences to peace in Europe and in the world.

During the recent visit to Prague by the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic we expressed to Comrade Jaruzelski our solidarity and our complete support to the patriotic forces of the Polish People's Republic, which are loyal to socialism. We also agreed on the deepening of all-round cooperation between our parties and states.

Imperialism wages constant hostile campaigns also against Socialist Czechoslovakia. This is part of the entire strategy aimed at increasing international tension, at foiling peaceful cooperation among nations and at stepping up pressure on the Soviet Union, our country and other states of the socialist community. Hostile propaganda tries to use for this various slanders and fabrications, to spread uncertainty, to demagogically misrepresent measures adopted to strengthen the balance of our economy.

It is, therefore, all the more important that in our political-educational work we react promptly and correctly to these attempts, so that in the spirit of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress we can explain truthfully to people what tasks we have to resolve in the present conditions which give rise to them and the methods and prospects of resolving them.

The victory in the struggle for a new, just social system is not achieved easily or without sacrifices. The life experiences of our people, their devotion and support to socialism justify our conviction that the truthful word of the party, its clear policy expressing the interests of working people and reacting to their needs will continue to meet their full support.

Comrades, dear friends, during the 20 years of the pre-Munich Czechoslovak Republic, people of our homeland learned that bourgeois democracy was democracy only for handful of select rich. For the broadest strata of working people it represented only exploitation, poverty, brutal oppression and violence. The Most strike was one of many typical examples of this. That is why our people, having learned a lesson by these class experiences and the experiences of the heroic, national liberational struggle against the Nazi tyranny, decided, in the liberated homeland, to advance on the path of people's democracy, democracy for the broadest strata of working people, socialist democracy.

Our people made great sacrifices for the victory of socialism; they made great efforts and expended much energy, and this is why they will never allow threats to the revolutionary socialist achievements. Czechoslovakia is and will remain a firm part of the socialist community. [applause] No one will shake our conviction, no one will lead us off the path of socialism.

The political system of socialism in our state was born from the experience of our revolution, was created and formed in the struggle of our nations for national and social freedom and state sovereignty. Its essence is to create the most favorable conditions for a still better life for the working man, to unite the forces of working people for the development of a new, socially just and truly democratic society, to create the most favorable conditions for the development of a creative initiative of the working class and all working people. Thus one of the fundamental principles of our Constitution about the rule of the people is implemented in concrete form. We can rightly say that our socialist democracy gives to our working people incomparably greater rights than any kind of bourgeois democracy.

In the spirit of the conclusions of the 16th congress we shall continue to further perfect this system, we shall broaden the real participation of people in management and administration and remove various bureaucratic impediments which weaken the initiative of the people. We know about various difficulties and shortcomings in production, on the market, in services and in other sections. Often, quite unnecessarily, they make people's life more difficult and more unpleasant, damage the policy of our party and the socialist state. We are not speaking about this issue for the first time. Party, state and trade union bodies deal with them often and adopt measures for the removal and correction of shortcomings. More than once, however, these correct measures are implemented inconsistently and with unnecessary delays, contrary to our needs and abilities.

In broadening the direct participation of working people in the management and administration of the entire development of our society, in the safeguarding of rights of working people a great, irreplaceable role is played by the revolutionary trade union movement which continues honorably in the tradition of the red trade unions. Next week the 10th Congress of our United Trade Unions will take place. It will outline their further tasks in the development of our society.

In the development of socialist democracy we place great emphasis on the all-round perfection of the activity of national committees. The next session of the Central Committee of our party, in April, will discuss fundamental steps for further increasing their role, their authority, jurisdiction and responsibility in the development of their territorial areas, in safeguarding the needs of citizens and all-society tasks.

Life requires the adoption of effective measures, primarily so that the population's demands of services are satisfied better and more flexibly and so that the care for construction and maintenance of housing, for the environment and for the activity of other sections controlled by national committees is improved.

These new tasks and needs require a review of the question of the broadening of jurisdiction and competence of the basic level of the system of the national committees, city and local national committees in order that the administration of public affairs is closer to the people, that the existing problems are solved more quickly. We are convinced that all this will lead to the further ties of national committees with citizens, to the further growth of social activity of working people.

Dear friends, our main attention, the greatest effort, aims at the fulfillment of tasks and elaboration of ways to bring about the further development of socialist society in the spirit of the 16th CPCZ Congress. Not even for a short while can we take our attention from the struggle for the defense of peace which is the task of priority importance of the present time.

As on a reliable, permanent foundation we lean on the firm friendship alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. [applause] This is the most reliable guarantee of security and independence of our state, of the peaceful and calm life of our people.

Recently the international situation has become complicated and tension has sharpened as a consequence of the dangerous foreign policy course initiated particularly in recent years by the most reactionary, aggressive forces of imperialism, and above all by the United States. This evokes justified fears and concern among the peoples. Imperialist circles, blinded by their hate of socialism and all that is progressive are trying to destroy everything positive which was achieved above all in the seventies, thanks to the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community and thanks to the joint approach of progressive, democratic and peaceful forces, in the struggle for the relaxation of tension and the development of normal relations among states. American imperialism is imposing a new round of the arms race to disrupt the existing balance of power in the world and to retain for the United States and NATO a strategic advantage over the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

In an attempt to justify this approach, which is sharply at variance with the interests of nations, they poison the international atmosphere and create points of tension in various parts of the world. It is necessary to wage a decisive and constant struggle to avert the war threat which this policy of imperialism means for nations of the world and to safeguard peace and the development of cooperation among states.

In this stuggle it is necessary to win over and unite the broadest progressive and peaceful forces throughout the world. The concrete plan and the contents for the joint struggle for peace are given by the consistent peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, the untiring initiative in which efforts are personally made by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause] Czechoslovakia supports fully this peace policy and participates actively in its assertion. We welcome and support the latest proposals voiced recently by Comrade Brezhnev at the congress of Soviet trade unions and in Tashkent. The Soviet Union has thus confirmed yet again its unshakable loyalty to the cause of peace, which is the most urgent and important objective in the present time. Our contribution to this effort is the work for socialism, for the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community, the deepening of friendship and alliance with our most loyal ally, the Soviet Union. [applause]

Comrades, dear friends, your town which grew to its new form in the present socialist era is a proud heir of the great revolutionary traditions of the Most area. These traditions are alive in the social changes of your district and the construction work of its citizens. We know very well about its key place in the extraction of fuels, power and chemical production in the North Bohemian Region and also in the framework of the entire state. An expression of appreciation of this important place in the past struggles of the working class and the present socialist development of our country, above all in the contribution to the safeguarding of the needs of our economy and citizens for fuels and power, is also the award of the high state distinction, the Order of Victorious February, which was presented this morning to representatives of the district. [applause]

I congratulate you sincerely on this award to working people and to all citizens of the Most area. [applause] I also congratulate working teams whose work was recognized today by orders and distinctions finally, I would like to express my confidence that the North Bohemian miners, power workers and all working people will continue to stand in the front ranks of builders of socialism. [applause]

Fortunately, the weather has stayed nice, so we can end. Honor and glory to the brave work of miners. [applause] Long live and develop further our homeland, the CSSR. [applause] Long live the working class and working people of Czechoslovakia. Long live the leading political force of our country, the CPCZ! [applause]

CPCZ APPROVES RESULTS OF JARUZELSKI VISIT

LD091534 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal government discussed the results of the official friendly visit to the CSSR by the party and state delegation of the Polish Peoples Republic led by Wojciech Jaruzelski; first secretary of the PZPR, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation. The visit took place on 5 April at the invitation of Gustav Husak; general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the republic.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal government expressed their full approval of the proceedings of the Czechoslovak delegation at the negotiations and with the conclusion of the talks.

They stated with satisfaction that relations between the CPCZ and the PZPR, between the CSSR and the Polish Peoples Republic are developing successfully on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in accordance with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

They assessed the results of cooperation in the most varied areas of life of society. With countinuing consolidation of the situation in Poland contacts become more lively and specific negotiations take place on extending them. In this connection great importance is attached to the development of specialization and cooperation in the spheres of research and production in the future.

They stressed that the party and state organs will do everything to extend further traditional and well-tried cooperation in all areas. Both fraternal parties and governments again expressed their determination to proceed in foreign policy with coordination, in full unity and closeness with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal government expressed again their full support for the measures which were adopted by the Polish leadership with the aim of restoring order and of normalizing social and economic life in Poland.

They expressed the conviction that the results of the talks create positive conditions for the further successful development of mutual cooperation and will contribute to the deepening of cooperation, [soucinnost] of socialist countries, to the strengthening of their ties within the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal government set the tasks for relevant party and state organs to elaborate and implement the adopted conclusions of the delegations' negotiations.

CHNOUPEK TO VISIT CYPRUS 'IN NEAR FUTURE'

LD091818 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek is to make an official visit to the Republic of Cyprus in the nearest future.

He has been invited by Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis.

HOFFMANN, DELEGATION RETURN FROM SOFIA

LD092328 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, returned to Prague from Sofia today. He led a delegation of the revolutionary trade union movement to the Ninth Congress of Bulgarian Trade Unions.

KAPEK-LED DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM BERLIN

LD091316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] A Prague party committee delegation, led by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chief secretary of the Prague party committee, returned home today following a 5-day friendly visit to Berlin.

After the final meeting with the Berlin SED Region Committee Secretariat, Comrade Kapek expressed satisfaction with the results of the exchange of experiences, and expressed appreciation at the successes achieved by the Berlin party organization in constructing an advanced socialist society.

BILAK RECEIVES VISITING YSP DELEGATION

LD091242 Prague CTK in English 1155 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 9 Apr (CTK) -- Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, received here Friday a delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Party led by its Secretary Abu Bakr Abdib, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

They informed each other on the activity of their parties and judged the possibilities of further strengthening and deepening of cooperation between the two parties. They also exchanged their views on topical international issues, especially on the development in the Middle East. The Yemeni representative gave information also on the consequences of the floods which recently hit his country.

WERNER FELFE VISIT TO USSR 5-8 APR REPORTED

LD081910 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr (ADN) -- A delegation of the SED Central Committee, led by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, visited the Soviet Union from 5 to 8 April. The GDR guests were received by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary. Werner Felfe and Mikhail Gorbachev had a lively exchange of views on the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress, dealing especially with questions relating to agricultural development. A broad exchange of experiences took place during the talks held at the Ministry of Agriculture and other Soviet institutions, as well as during visits to the USSR national economy exhibition and to agricultural enterprises near Moscow.

Members of the SED Central Committee delegation were: Bruno Lietz, department head; Professor Doctor Ruebensam, president of the Academy of Agriculture Sciences; and Werner Lindner, state secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food.

DOHLUS RECEIVED PZPR CADRE OFFICIAL DZIEKAN

AU091135 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday Horst Dohlus, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received for a talk Gen Bde Tadeusz Dziekan, head of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Cadres. Horst Dohlus briefed his guest on the experiences of the SED in implementing the leading role of the party and increasing the fighting strength of its basic organizations. In this connection he stressed that the firm fighting position of the GDR communists is the most important prerequisite for fulfilling the 10th SED Congress' domestic and foreign policy policy decisions. The partners in the talk agreed that the official friendship visit of the Polish party and state delegation in the GDR has given new stimuli to the further deepening of the exchange of ideas and experiences between the SED and PZPR. The talks was attended by Fritz Mueller, SED Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee Department of Cadres.

TISCH ATTENDS BULGARIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD081344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0727 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Sofia, 8 Apr (ADN) -- The Ninth Congress of Bulgarian Trade Unions began in Sofia on Thursday. During the next 3 days the 2,996 delegates will discuss future tasks of the country's largest mass organization following the 12th BCP Congress. Numerous foreign delegations are attending the congress. The FDGB delegation is headed by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee.

FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE SECURITY DIES

LD091306 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1200 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 9 Apr (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers announce in deep mourning that Col Gen Bruno Beater, member of the Central Committee and first deputy minister of state security, died on 9 April at the age of 68 years after a serious illness.

As a son of a revolutionary working class family, Bruno Beater took part as a young communist in the illegal struggle against fascism and war. He fought at the side of the glorious Soviet Army in the Great Patriotic War.

After 1945, Bruno Beater assumed responsible duties in the German People's Police and in the GDR Ministry for State Security. Since 1955 as deputy and from 1964 as first deputy minister of state security, Bruno Beater performed great service in securing peace and in strengthening and protecting the GDR from enemy attacks.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY HOLDS CONGRESS

Chairman Gerlach's Speech

LD051814 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1124 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Weimar, 5 Apr (ADN) -- "Our socialist fatherland, the GDR, has made good progress in the development of advanced socialism. As an inseparable member of the socialist community grouped around the Soviet Union, the GDR has made important progress for the benefit of the people in all areas of social life and has further increased its international authority and influence in the struggle to make peace secure." This was stated by LDPD [Liberal Democratic Party of Germany] Chairman Dr Manfred Gerlach in the report of this party's Central Executive at the LDPD's 13th Congress.

Dr Gerlach described the latest initiatives for peace and disarmament submitted by Leonid Brezhnev as stirring proof of the responsibly-minded activity of the socialist power of the Soviet Union.

He stressed: "As Liberal Democrats we declare our firm support for this new initiative. It is sustained by the resolutions and continuity in a peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union -- whose general principle is not deterred by anything, including provocations of any sort -- to do justice to the basic demand of our time: to halt the danger of a nuclear inferno together with all those prepared to ensure a permanent peace on earth."

Gerlach then explained the joint responsibility of the LDPD as a partner in the alliance with the party of the working class. The 10th SED Congress, which introduced a new phase in the GDR's history, worked out a general policy for the 1980's and made it clear that the struggle for the welfare of the people and for safeguarding peace form an indivisible unit. The speaker evaluated as historically momentous the decision of the SED congress to continue the policy of the main task, the proven unity of economic and social policy, despite the marked change in production conditions. "We Liberal Democrats welcome this decision with all our heart."

In its alliance with all social and political forces in the GDR, LDPD members have a broad sphere of activity, said Dr Gerlach. "In this our party is guided by the principle that the leading role of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party has proved itself and has been enhanced." The LDPD sees the strengthening and expansion of this leadership role as a condition for the continual strengthening of cooperation between forces united in the democratic bloc and in the National Front and for shaping the independent contribution of all partners in the alliance, including the LDPD, in developing advanced socialism. "This is the contribution of a large and politically and organizationally independent party. It is needed and expected. It demands the highest measure of awareness of responsibility, commitment and creativity on our party," said Gerlach.

Explaining LDPD members' commitment to the struggle for the issue of vital interest to humanity and against the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms escalation, Dr Gerlach said that safeguarding peace has today become the most important task and is essential for the future destiny of human civilization.

In the name of all members of his party, the congress appealed to all humanistically-minded people from the middle classes in Western Europe to do their utmost to save and secure peace, to prevent the stationing of new NATO missiles in Western Europe and to continue the policy of detente, including ensuring concrete measures towards disarmament. The speaker paid tribute to the unshakeable fraternal ties with the Soviet Union and the firm anchoring of the GDR in the socialist community of states as the foundation for the successful progress of the GDR. In connection with the LDPD's tasks in further implementing the main aim formulated at the 10th SED Congress, Dr Gerlach noted that in May 1981 the National Executive had called on all members to support the main principle of the competition entitled "High Increase in Performance Through a Growth in Productivity, Effectiveness and Quality of Work -- Everything for the Welfare of the People and Peace" by means of individual contributions to economic growth in the alliance. "Today we can confirm at the 13th congress that we have achieved something without precedent in our party with this initiative. The degree of motivation and mobilization among our members for success in their work marked a new level in the conscious awareness of our responsibility to the alliance." The alliance contribution of LDPD members was a practical declaration of commitment to the policy and economic strategy of the party of the working class. He reported that at the bezirk delegate conferences of the party in January, more than 56,000 personal pledges were made for 1981 by skilled manual workers and tradesmen belonging to the LDPD. On the eve of the congress, LDPD bezirk organizations made a total of 75,255 pledges for this year to the Central Executive.

Particularly in the area of services, repairs and supplies, the LDPD made a specific contribution to the solution of the main task, said Dr Gerlach. "This orientation towards an area which has a decisive influence on the living standards of our citizens and which assumes an important political place in the SED's program, also has full validity in the 1980's. With full agreement the LDPD noted the letters directed by skilled manual workers and tradesmen, including Liberal Democrats, to the SED Central Committee. Dr Gerlach underlined the commitment contained in them to make the experiences of outstanding workers the norm for everyone even more quickly and to make the supply and service industries more effective through intensification, rationalization, reconstruction and modernization. "In our socialist state the capabilities of skilled manual workers and tradesmen are fully utulized, and if necessary, are extended according to plan," said the LDPD chairman.

This corresponds with the political direction laid down by the 10th SED Congress. "And every skilled manual worker and tradesman has found in the course of decades of proven alliance policy that he can at all times rely on the word of the party of the working class. Dr Gerlach recalled that the statute on the five-year plan foresees a growth in repair and service industries by 20 percent. This leads to the Liberal Democrats' task of helping to ensure that all cooperative and private tradesmen turn their attention beyond their tradesmen production cooperative (pgh) and their own businesses and utilize the benefits of socialist society.

Dr Gerlach described the all-round strengthening of the socialist state as the continued paramount objective of the party's political activity. "Only the political power of the working class guarantees the people's freedom to develop dignified living conditions for all citizens and the freedom of the personality. Without a strong socialist state there is no socialism." The party chairman pointed out that in the GDR, 10,500 LDPD members are active as representatives and successor condidates.

Enabling members of the party in state bodies to fulfill their duties with a high degree of identification with the state, creativity and steadfastness is seen as an important contribution by the LDPD to the further development of socialist democracy. The speaker also stated: "Promoting civil defense and fitness for military service among our people assumes a firm place in the LDPD's life and activity. Today more than ever the principle applies: "We are devoted to peace and therefore struggle to guarantee it. We are devoted to our fatherland and are therefore prepared to make our contribution to civil defense. Service with weapons in our hands in the defense of our socialist fatherland is service to the most sacred cause of humanity, that of peace."

The speaker went into detail about the joint responsibility of the LDPD in the National Front, where 30,000 party members work. Dr Gerlach made the point that there was a noticeable increase in his party's effectiveness in the working groups of skilled manual workers and tradesmen and in Christian circles. However, in spite of good progress in general there are regional differences. On behalf of the LDPD, Dr Gerlach welcomed the National Council's decision to continue the competition "Beautify our Towns and Communities -- Lend a Hand." Every second party member had participated in this form of community work in 1981.

The LDPD chairman stressed: "The attitude of every Liberal Democrat is characterized by a conscious commitment to the GDR. He works for social progress with all his might, inspired by the unshakeable conviction that our path is the right one, imbued by the victorious nature of socialism. The Liberal Democrats remain faithful to the workers and farmers state in every situation."

Gerlach Reelected

LD071654 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Weimar, 7 Apr (ADN) -- Dr Manfred Gerlach was reelected on Wednesday as chairman of the party at the constituent meeting of the Central Executive of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany. Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Willi-Peter Konzok and Gerhard Lindner were elected as deputy chairmen of the LDPD.

Members of the newly elected Central Executive presented themselves to the delegates at the final session of the 13th party congress.

VETERINARY OFFICIAL ON FOOT-MOUTH DISEASE

AU091126 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- In seven kreise of the Rostock and Neubrandenburg Bezirke, foot and mouth disease was discovered in the middle of March. ADN interviewed Helmut Schwedler, chief of the GDR veterinary services.

Question: How long will the protective and quarantine measures be in force?

Answer: The protective and quarantine measures must remain in force -- also at Easter -- because in the area of the kreise mentioned in the press announcement of 2 April 1982 in the northeast of the republic there are still viruses in the environment. Thus the danger of the disease spreading continues. In order to protect the animal production additional measures had to be taken -- for instance, the limitation of the passenger traffic. This, of course, involves burdens for many people. The length of the quarantine measures depends on the biological course of the disease and on the disinfection measures in the stables and their surroundings, which are necessary once the epizootic disease has ended. At present no date can be given for the lifting of the protective and quarantine measures in the kreise concerned. By sensible action and by disciplined observance of the epizootic protection regulations, everyone can and must support the work of the veterinaries and the state organs and thus contribute toward rapidly eliminating the disease.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO GUINEA -- Manfred Thiede, GDR ambassador to the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, was received for a farewell visit by Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of Guinea. During the talk both sides praised the advantages of bilateral relations and the cooperation in the most diverse fields. They stressed their interest in expanding these relations as a contribution toward strengthening peace and international security. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Apr 82 p 2 AU]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES CSSR VISIT

LD092056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] A Council of Ministers session took place today. A report was submitted on the course of the official friendship visit by the Polish party and state delegation to Czechoslovakia on 5 April.

The Council of Ministers wholly approved the decisions adopted during the talks and it stressed the importance of the decisions concerning the coordination by both states of their foreign policy within the framework of the peaceful policy of the socialist community, which opposes NATO rearmament.

The Council of Ministers expressed confidence that the talks in Prague will provide impetus for the further development of Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation in various fields.

The council of ministers also gave preliminary consideration to the draft bill on the dissemination of culture. Its main assumption is the further improvement of the conditions for the development of culture, as well as the guaranteeing of the universal access of working people and youth to the values of national culture.

In addition the Council of Ministers considered the draft bill on the national council for culture, and on the fund for the development of culture. The submitted draft was submitted for consultation to numerous cultural milieus and to representatives of cultural organizations. The Council of Ministers adopted the draft bill and in the next few days will forward it to the Sejm.

The Council of Ministers also adopted a draft bill on the office of minister of culture and art.

As the next point of the agenda, the problem of science and higher education was discussed. The Council of Ministers subjected to preliminary discussion draft bills on the Polish Academy of Sciences and on scientific research institutes. The existing bill on the Polish Academy of Sciences was adopted 22 years ago and has been amended several times. It has now become a matter of urgency to adopt a new bill adapted to the requirements of contemporary times. The draft bill places some privileges of ministerial centers on a level with the privileges to which employees of higher education establishments and the Polish Academy of Sciences are entitled.

Next, the Council of Ministers amended some of the points set out in its decree of 25 September 1975 concerning the creation of district inspectorates of the state trade inspectorate. The existing organization of the inspectorate is not geared to the two-tier administrative division which is in force in the country or to the present socioeconomic situation.

In the next resolution which it adopted the Council of Ministers authorized socialized factories to make a 2 percent deduction for the factory social fund from the compensation due to workers and to allocate the money gained in this way for covering the increased costs of holidays for children and young people.

Next the premier informed the Council of Ministers that we had received a report from the intraministerial commission appointed to examine the reasons for and consequences of the floods in January this year in the Vistula and other rivers. The report contains an analysis of the reasons for the floods and also conclusions. The report has been forwarded to the appropriate state bodies. The premier expects that stances be adopted by 15 May as regards the conclusions and expects reports on planned or implemented activities.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers thanked Commission Chairman Prof Zdzislaw Kaczmarke and the members of the commission and all persons and institutions cooperating with it. The Council of Ministers expressed appreciation yet again to state bodies and units of the Polish Army, Citizens' Militia and fire brigade, to social organizations and to all citizens who took part in combating the floods and in eliminating their consequences.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES 'SPRING 82' OPERATION REPORT

LD091500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] The results of the Spring-82 operation carried out the last 10 days of March have been summed up. Over a period of 7 days officials of the Committee for the Defense of the Country, agricultural employees, representatives of agricultural colleges, military experts cooperating with the agricultural sector and members of local military operational groups surveyed more than 1,940 parishes throughout the country. The inspection dealt with the state of readiness of agriculture and of units providing services for the countryside for the spring sowing campaign.

The commission has submitted a report on the results of the inspection to Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation. The public will shortly be informed about the results of the inspection.

GLEMP EASTER MESSAGE READ OUT AT WARSAW MASS

LD111410 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Holy mass at the Church of the Sacred Cross in Warsaw: celebrated by Rev (Josef Majkowski) -- live]

[Excerpt] Pastoral Announcements. Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, gives you his Easter greetings today. We will quote an excerpt from the text being read in the churches today.

I send my most heartfelt greetings to the weakest and the poorest whose hearts have been affected by doubts. Sisters and brothers, in the light of resurrection I want to say this to you: Lasting and general doubt is an erroneous way of looking at the world, and it is the doubters themselves that are harmed most by it. That is why I wish my beloved fellow countrymen, those in freedom and those not in freedom; those at work and those without work; those in the country and those outside the country, to have the strength of resurrection, in proportion to the rebirth that is needed.

In particular, I send my greetings to young people. Preserve the pure ideals of youth; bring them to the tired generation of old people. Young friends, you cannot surrender yourselves to apathy. Take heart, so that you may succeed in shaping real personalities for yourselves. Only a wholesome personality rooted in the noble Polish traditions, basking in the rays of the resurrection, can introduce a real rebirth movement.

We commend ourselves to the mother of the resurrected Christ in the year of her Jasna Gora anniversary. I bless all my fellow countrymen from the bottom of my heart. May God be with you. Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland.

Calls for National Accord

LD111358 Hamburg DPA in German 1257 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw; 11 Apr (DPA) — The primate of Poland, Archbishop Glemp, has again spoken out in favor of national accord despite all difficulties. In his Easter sermon in Warsaw Cathedral, he stated that "social peace is possible despite all difficulties and barriers." He announced that the Catholic Church intends to work towards this. The primate's Social Council has already outlined a corresponding document containing guidelines for such an understanding. Glemp said he would send it to the bishops along with a letter.

Such an understanding, however, requires a corresponding climate, the primate said in the overflowing cathedral.

He listed the accusations made by the political leadership and people against each other. The population blames the authorities for abolishing their rights, not taking into consideration the will of the people, ruthlessly dissolving youth and journalists organizations and arbitrarily removing popular and respected rectors and professors from their posts.

The authorities accuse the population of being undisciplined, of showing no understanding for realities and Poland's geopolitical position, of spreading numerous slogans and documents that undermine understanding and of exhibiting defeatism and lack of confidence in the political leadership.

The primate also spoke about the religious policy of the state which he regards as consistent and as indicating the basis of relations between the state and church in the long term. However, there is at the same time an ideological struggle led by groups and organizations at the grassroots level. Concluding his sermon, the primate expressed the hope that national understanding will be reached and in this connection called the population "to active service for this cause."

AUTHORITIES ALLOW FAMILY TO VISIT WALESA

NC092022 Paris AFP in English 1958 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Apr (AFP) -- Lech Walesa's wife and seven children left this morning for an Easter visit with the Solidarity union president at the Warsaw area villa where he has been interned since the declaration of Polish martial law last December 13, a source close to the family said today.

He said the visit to Otwock, 20 km (12 miles) south of Warsaw, had been authorized by Polish authorities.

In earlier visits, Danuta Walesa was allowed to take only the two youngest Walesa children, Ann, 20 months, and Maria-Wiktoria, two-and-a-half months, who was baptized in Gdansk last March 21 in her father's absence.

The Walesa family was traveling in a minibus donated last year by a West German organization, and driven by Mr Walesa's former chauffeur, named Mietek, the source said.

The family was to return to Gdansk next Tuesday.

GRUNWALD EXECUTIVE BODIES MEET IN WARSAW

LD091822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] The press spokesman of the Grunwald patriotic association reports that a joint session of the presidia of the Supreme Council and of the National Board of the Grunwald patriotic association has taken place in Warsaw to discuss a draft action program.

It was stated that the country's sociopolitical and economic situation is much more complex than it was when the Grunwald patriotic association was established in 1981.

It was also noted that Grunwald does not intend by its actions to replace any political party but, in accordance with its status as a sociocultural association, it wishes to give a practical answer to questions concerning the form and contents of national culture and the patriotic consciousness of Poles.

An appeal to all progressive patriots to participate actively in the creation and activities of the civic committees of national rebirth was also reiterated.

SPEAKERS ADDRESS 6 APR PZPR ECONOMIC SESSION

Barcikowski Address

AU091859 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Apr 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 6 April PZPR Central Committee session in Warsaw of first secretaries of the PZPR plant committees of 207 large enterprises in Poland -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] COMRADE BARCIKOWSKI DISCUSSED IN HIS SPEECH THE COUNTRY'S CURRENT SOCIOECONOMIC ISSUE PROBLEMS AND TOOK A STAND ON THE PROPOSAL SUBMITTED DURING THE DISCUSSION. HE PUT FORWARD THE FOLLOWING IDEAS IN HIS SPEECH:

We are about to tackle the country's complicated economic problems. In the past several months Solidarity induced our society to discuss the issue of how to share our cake. Under the conditions of the worsening economic situation and of a downturn in the national income and production, Solidarity's initiatives really amounted to a proposal to increase the circulation of money with no goods to match it. In order to share you must have the necessary goods. You must produce.

Solidarity's propaganda has encouraged society to have expectations and to demand, but the first thing we should do is to think over how we can produce more goods. This problem poses tasks for the party in the sphere of the economy.

We must tackle these tasks skillfully and wisely. In the past we were criticized not because we had tackled economic problems but because we had interfered too much in the work of experts. The party's main task in this regard is to influence people, foster the right attitude to work, stimulate initiative and develop committed creative attitudes.

The party that pretends to a leading role must not turn its back on the economy and on the issues connected with the economic reform. We are still uncertain of ourselves in the area of the economy. Let us learn how to reform the economy and let us learn the new style of management. This is not textbook knowledge, but living, practical knowledge. Let us develop this knowledge together with the work forces.

The party needs partners in this work, and workers self-management groups should be such partners. We must not allow self-management groups to lose themselves during the implementation of the economic reform because such groups link the party to the work forces. This is why we should set up self-management groups wherever conditions are rife.

DISCUSSING PERSONNEL POLICY, K. BARCIKOWSKI STRESSED THE NEED TO OBSERVE THE CRITERIA OF OBJECTIVITY WHEN ASSESSING PEOPLE. CHANGES IN LEADING CADRES SHOULD BE MADE ONLY WHEN THEY ARE REALLY NECESSARY AND WHEN WE ARE CERTAIN THEY WILL BE BENEFICIAL.

What do we want to achieve in the economic sphere? Our primary aim is to achieve economic equilibrium. We must not get used to the idea that the rationing of the goods for sale is the only way to ensure market equilibrium. What we must do is to increase production. We must seek to restore the link between wages and productivity. It is not enough to let society have money because it will be inflationary money if it is not matched by the necessary amounts of goods. We must be realistic when thinking of these issues and all other issues. For example, construction must not abandon the production of large housing components if there are no other effective ways of building apartments.

Discussing party activities, K. Barcikowski stressed the importance of allies among peasants and intellectuals. The party must regain society's trust.

DISCUSSING THE ORGANIZATIONAL PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FROM THE FLOOR, K. BARCIKOSKI SAID THERE WAS NO NEED TO SET UP A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR LARGE ENTERPRISES BECAUSE THEIR PROBLEMS CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY SOLVED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT. WHAT WE COULD CONTEMPLATE WOULD BE ESTABLISHING A SMALL CELL FOR COORDINATING THE APPROPRIATE WORK.

He also discussed the issues of cadre appointments and of training the aktivs of plant committees.

Wozniak Address

AU091931 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Apr 82 pp 1,2

[Report on speech by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, at the 6 April PZPR Central Committee session in Warsaw of first secretaries of the PZPR plant committees of 207 large enterprises in Poland -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] OUR ECONOMY IS OPERATING UNDER CHANGED POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS, AND THE PAST YEAR INTENSIFIED OUR CRISIS IN ALMOST ALL SPHERES OF LIFE. THE PRESENT REPORT ON THE STATE OF OUR ECONOMY ON THE THRESHOLD OF 1982 MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO ANALYZE THESE PROBLEMS MORE PROFOUNDLY. The country's economic situation in the first 2 months of this year continued to be difficult, even though a slow increase in production was achieved in relation to last November and December. However, economic ratios are still very unfavorable: While labor productivity has dropped 7.1 percent, the average wage has increased 26.3 percent.

ALTHOUGH SOME POSITIVE TRENDS HAVE ASSERTED THEMSELVES IN INDUSTRY, A NUMBER OF NEGATIVE FEATURES CONTINUE TO PERSIST. The restrictions applied against us by the U.S. administration and by some other western countries are the main causes of those negative features, which have aggravated the shortfalls in the supply of raw and other materials and of cooperative products. In the situation of a prima facie economic blockade by the West the assistance from the USSR and other socialist countries is of crucial importance. The visit to the Soviet Union of our party-sate delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski is producing specific results.

TODAY OUR TOP TASKS INCLUDE THOSE CONNECTED WITH THE NEED TO PROPAGATE THE HONESTY OF WORK, THE INITIATIVE OF WORK FORCES AND THE ABILITY TO INNOVATE. Why is it that our production results do not measure up to our aspirations, although we often work in the most modern of factories? Why is it that we fail to provide favorable conditions for the performance of outstanding workers without whom development is impossible? Why is it that mediocrity is a philosophy that people usually profess? We must search for those who want to produce more goods and better goods not only to earn money, but primarily to satisfy their own ambition and that of their plants. Party organizations must be progressive in this regard, and this should be achieved by the present screening of cadres and the principles of the economic reform concerning independence and self-financing. Party organizations must be objective and must ensure conditions for a correct personnel policy poised for development.

The production of the enterprises whose representatives are attending this session accounts for one-third of the country's entire production. The results of the national economy will depend to a great extent on the production results of those enterprises. The workers class representatives employed in those enterprises possess rich traditions and great experience, which makes it mandatory on party organizations and, mainly, the plant committees to seek to consolidate the party and to rehabilitate its authority among work forces and all our people. Regardless of the shocks we have experienced in the country and in the party itself, we will never give up our efforts to strengthen its worker character. The workers party must have the support of the workers class, which must serve as an action base for the party in plants and individual shops. In party work, methods must be generalized which propagate interaction between the work forces and the organizations and vice versa. The main burden of political work should be shifted to party groups. Plant committees should set about establishing teams of workers aktivs.

THE PAST FEW WEEKS HAVE MADE IT OBVIOUS THAT THE PLANT PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HAVE INCREASED THEIR MILITANCY AND HAVE DEMONSTRATED MUCH INITIATIVE IN SETTLING THE BASIC BUSINESS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE. The plant committees for the economic reform have invigorated their activities, and the teams responsible for analyzing costs and prices have gained approval. The resolutions of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum have helped to further stimulate the activity of the basic party organizations. We have also noted an increase in the initiative concerning the political and organizational support for the enterprises that seek to increase discipline and productivity and to ensure continued production.

Independence and tactful party inspiration should be the distinctive feature of the work done by various teams and commissions. The proposals concerning the future shape of trade unions have evoked a spirited discussion. The progressive normalization of the country's sociopolitical life has created opportunities for discussing the methods of gradually initiating the activity of workers self-management groups.

Party Inspiration

THE PROCESS OF SETTING UP SOCIAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSIONS IN ENTERPRISES IN LINE WITH THE SEVENTH PLENUM RESOLUTION IS TOO SLOW AND SHOULD BE ACCELERATED. The main tasks of such commissions as the bodies advising factory managements should be to consult the major draft decisions drawn up by managements. The commissions should work out their views independently, having consulted a large body of the work force. They may also initiate solutions to the problems of importance to the work force and the factory and submit their proposals to the management. Party organization should see that these commissions are composed of party and nonparty workers distinguished for their social and vocational work and for their authority. PZPR organizations and factory managements should see that these commissions properly cooperate in enterprises so that there is no doubling of subjects.

AFTER 3 MONTHS OF IMPLEMENTING THE ECONOMIC REFORM, BASIC FACTORS HAVE BEGUN TO EMERGE DETERMINING THE PLACE AND ROLE OF ENTERPRISE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN THOSE QUESTIONS. Those determinants are: the economic situation at the enterprise, management conditions fundamentally differing from the previous ones, and specific requirements and tasks arising from the economic reform.

THE CLIMATE PREVAILING IN THE COLLECTIVE AND THE RATES OF RECOVERY FROM THE CRISIS WILL DEPEND ON THE SWIFT AND WISE ACTIVITY OF PARTY ECHELONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN IMPLEMENTING THE REFORM AND IN HANDLING ENTERPRISE PROBLEMS. The practice of belittling the problems of the reform or of disregarding its requirements would not protect the enterprise from troubles. They may emerge particularly distinctly in the second quarter of 1982, when enterprises change over to real self-financing and when wages will depend on the economic results of production activity. That will compel the rational employment of the labor force, the improvement of management, the saving of raw and other materials -- it will foster initiative. This is why it is particularly important for party members and the enterprise collective to realize that the reform is not only a collection of system solutions, but also sociopolitical mechanisms which are being put into effect in the specific life of the enterprise. The reform primarily involves the correct activity of people with imagination, courage, self-discipline and consistency in action. Party organizations must systematically evaluate progress in accomplishing tasks aimed at popularizing the reform and at explaining its principles and objectives.

TO CONTROL THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF ECONOMIC MECHANISMS, IT IS NECESSARY TO ADOPT ANOTHER ATTITUDE TO PROBLEMS CONCERNING WAGES AND SALARIES. People must be increasingly aware that the rate of wages will depend on the economic results of the enterprise or establishment. At some enterprises, wages have a dozen or so components. That has weakened the motivating function of wages. Thus it is highly important to work out fair payment principles arising from the idea of reform. That task has been assigned to a team of specialists from the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs. In line with preliminary assumptions, it should be accomplished in two stages. In the first stage, payment systems would become more elastic, and in the second they would be profoundly changed, making it possible to increase incentives for effective work.

Self-financing, in many cases, may bring about cuts in the payroll. For this reason solutions must be found to neutralize or to assuage that process. The utmost must be done to observe the fundamental principles of social justice and to keep the complex living conditions of each individual member of the collective within the field of vision.

TO REVIVE OUR ECONOMY AND AT THE SAME TIME PROVIDE COLLECTIVES WITH WORK, IT IS IMPORTANT TO SHAPE PRODUCTION IN SUCH A WAY AS TO REDUCE IMPORTS. A number of enterprises will produce goods which are in short supply, particularly in agriculture. Attention is to be paid to efforts to find raw and other materials for export production. Notwithstanding some positive cases, engineering cadres still have not been fully engaged in this field. We have very good conditions for various moves to enhance production, to reduce imports, to find raw materials or their substitutes, or to change the structure of production. In industry, there are 123 scientific research institutes, 168 research and development centers and 17 central laboratories. The scientific research basis of industry employs about 150,000. There is the obvious need to evaluate research, development and application works from the point of view of their usefulness. However, in the sphere of the usefulness of research to our economy, party inspiration and control have frequently proved to be insufficient. That sets another task for party organizations at large enterprises.

Tasks Confronting Basic Party Organizations

THE DIFFICULT AND RESPONSIBLE TASKS IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE CALL FOR NEW AND EFFECTIVE FORMS IN PARTY WORK. Their objective must be to consolidate the leading role of the party, to promote agreement and cooperation with the entire collective. That objective can be achieved through proper work and through assigning tasks among broad leading cadres. The utmost must be done to turn those cadres into authentic allies in the pursuit of party policy.

BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MUST ALSO FIND NEW METHODS IN CADRE POLICY, MUST INSPIRE THE PROCESS OF SHAPING AND FOSTERING NEW LEADING CADRES, AND MUST PROVIDE RESERVE CADRES ON THE BASIS OF SKILL AND COMPETENCE. IT IS EQUALLY IMPORTANT TO EVALUATE CADRES.

There are two fundamental theses which should be used as a starting point in setting tasks for party organizations in the sphere of the economy in 1982: one -- the role of party organizations at enterprises increases in step with the widening independence of enterprises; and two -- the economic situation, the conditions of management and the economic reform command basic party organizations to concentrate their attention on economic problems.

The increased role of party organizations at the enterprise must not arouse any doubts. It is justified not only constitutionally, but also pragmatically. In their daily activities, party organizations must keep in close touch with collectives and must take up issues disturbing them.

OLSZOWSKI ADDRESSES BIALYSTOK PZPR PLENUM

LD092212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Today's plenary session of the Bialystok Voivodship PZPR Committee was devoted mainly to the following questions: How is ideological and educational work in the party to be carried out? What forms and methods should the party use in its ideological work among the public so as to win its trust and support for the PZPR program?

It was stated during the debate that as far as the party is concerned, the ideological and organizational unity of its ranks is crucial. The ideological influence of the party on the whole of society through the mass media, public organizations and schools featured prominently in the discussion. The participants saw a connection between the problems examined at the plenum and discussion on the draft ideological and programmatic declaration of the PZPR, emphasizing that it amounts to a search for the party's ideological identity and a return to its roots.

Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party's Central Committee, took part in the debate and devoted a great deal of attention in his speech to the system of party work, both within the party and as far as its influence on society is concerned.

After 13 December last year, he stated, party organizations began to feel more confident and are now developing vigorously. We try to base the party's influence on society on competent research of public opinion, said Stefan Olszowski. We will expand actions to disseminate ideological concepts that flow from Marxist teachings. The achievements of the first national ideological-theoretical conference have an important role here.

The secretary of the PZPR Central Committee also discussed the counteracting of the subversion of Western centers, the creation of an integrated system of upbringing and the functioning of information and propaganda media. From the viewpoint of the party's influence, stressed Stefan Olszowski, it is necessary to make appropriate use of the conditions of the state of martial law for the fight against those who are on the fringes of society in order to improve public order and to bring up the young generation properly.

CZECHOWICZ COMMENTS ON ROLE, ATTITUDE OF YOUTH

LD100854 Warsaw PAP in English 0811 GMT 10 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Apr (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU carries an interview with Tadeusz Czechowicz, Political Bureau member, PUWP CC 1st secretary in Lodz, head of the PUWP CC Commission for Youth, who stated that the slogans launched by political opposition are designed to prevent a matter-of-fact dialogue between the party and youth.

He repelled opinions that can be heard sometimes to the effect that the party has lost ideological contact with youth. "Therefore, rational arguments and checking of emotions as well as liquidation of all the myths are so much necessary in the present day dialogue," Tadeusz Czechowicz continued.

"The creation of authentic ideological ties is never a simple process. Nevertheless, it seems that youth does not like in the long run either passiveness or internal emigration ....It will not for long remain indifferent "to the transformations that are taking place in our life.

"Your task as party activists -- and this will be the subject of one of the next PUWP CC plenary meetings -- is to gain youth more widely for the construction of the socialist society. The young generation has not rejected the ideological assumptions of the political system -- equality, justice, social democracy. But it rejected all the departures from these principles.

"Together with the young generation we want to start fighting against everything that is still wrong in our country," stressed Tadeusz Czechowicz in TRYBUNA LUDU.

Tadeusz Czechowicz stressed that the economic reform offers young people a chance to build their life prospects on healthy economic principles.

SHIPPING LINE PZPR MEMBERS INTERVIEWED

LD091106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Marek Szelewicki report from Gdansk]

[Excerpts] The party enterprise organization of the Polish Ocean Lines [POL] today held its first plenary session since the introduction of marital law. I talked to (Marian Zeniuk) and (Andrzej Golegowski) about the current problems and situation of the POL party organization.

[Begin recording] [First unidentified speaker] Following the introduction of martial law one saw an increase in political work on board ships. Our enterprise party organization has 3,190 members and candidate members. This is an enormous force which has an effective political influence on what is happening on ships during this difficult period of hostile propaganda in the West.

[Second unidentified speaker] We must continually combat activity forces of our party members to counteract the intensified massed antisocialist and anti-Polish propaganda directed at our ships since the introduction of martial law.

[First speaker] Some seamen, though not many, have remained abroad. As of today this number is 265 -- young crew members, seamen who have remained abroad. However, there are signals that seamen abroad are returning to the fatherland. Seven seamen have returned to Poland. They are not being punished as their action was simply an error committed by young people. [end recording]

FOREIGN TRADE PAPER CRITICIZES CREDIT SQUEEZE

LD091516 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Apr (PAP) -- "The current withholding of credits to Poland amounts to a departure from earlier, albeit informal, commitments to cooperate in overcoming Poland's payment problem," RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE economic paper charged today in an article headlined "The Trap of Polish Debt."

The paper recalled that the Paris agreement on rescheduling of Polish debt signed with creditor states in April last year contained a declaration of intention to grant Poland further credits necessary to secure the functioning of her economy.

RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE pointed out that Western bankers "are aware of the fact that a credit boycott of Poland, possibly extended to other socialist countries, would be a hasty resignation from recovering the capital, to say nothing of the loss of markets which even now are not to be disregarded.

"One can state without the risk of exaggeration that talks on rescheduling Poland's debt repayment and making its terms easier for Poland will be among the factors determining the future of what we usually term East-West relations. That is why they will be watched with utmost interest, being an indicator of that future," the Paper wound up.

COMMISSION VIEWS RESUMPTION OF SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD091940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Questions of Employees' Self-Management in Enterprises, debating under the chairmanship of Deputy Adam Lopatka, today considered problems connected with the possibility of resuming the activity of employees' self-managements in state enterprises. Minister Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary for questions of economic reform, who participated in the commission's debates, stated that workers' self-management is a fundamental pillar of the concept of economic reform.

The introduction of martial law in no way changed this assumption. At present, as the sociopolitical situation in the country stabilizes, it is necessary to weigh up the possibility and to define the conditions on the basis of which might be restored to the activity of employees' self-management in state enterprises.

The resumption of self-management activity, apart from constitutional significance, also has a practical sense, and is closely linked with the implementation of the economic reform.

In the opinion of Minister Baka, the reactivation of self-management in individual enterprises ought to be carried out successively, depending on the situation and conditions prevailing at each enterprise. Here it is necessary to take into consideration political as well as economic criteria.

In the discussion the deputies unanimously came out in favor of the necessity for the self-management of the various works enterprises to resume activity. The deputies adopted a proposal addressed to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, which, in connection with the progressive stabilization of life in the country, and the need to exploit in practice all the social factors of the economic reform, calls for the gradual resumption of the activity of the organs of the work force self-management in the state enterprises.

KATOWICE MEETING DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

LD091950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Problems of the supply of foodstuffs to the inhabitants of Katowice Voivodship and of agricultural and livestock production, were discussed today during a meeting between Katowice Voivoda Lt Gen Roman Paszkowski and a group of parish elders from 30 parishes of the region. Some 600 parishes are currently active in the industrial region of Silesia. It was emphasized during the meeting that the Katowice Voivodship agriculture satisfies, from its own production, 30 percent of local requirements for slaughter animals, 28 percent of the local demand for milk, 35 percent of demand for eggs and in excess of 70 percent demand for vegetables. The fullest possible utilization of the land is the most important issue in all sectors of agriculture in this region. Attention was also drawn to the fact that there exists a need to improve the allocations of means of production and social benefits for the farmers.

MILITARY COURTS SENTENCE MARTIAL LAW OFFENDERS

AU091202 Warsaw ZOLINERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 2 Apr 82 p 5

[SF report: "Communique From the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office"]

[Excerpts] The press spokesman from the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office has informed our editorial staff that last week military prosecutors commenced 52 summary proceedings against 96 civilians who had been arrested. At the same time, 37 cases against 58 persons were referred to the courts to be dealt with summarily.

The military courts sentenced 52 persons and acquitted 7.

Among the cases commenced last week are proceedings against the following persons:

Mieczyslaw Rokitowski, employed at the "Polonia" sports club in Przemysl, is suspected of having distributed inside a church in Przemysl illegal publications containing false information likely to cause public unrest or disturbances;

Wladyslaw Drewniak, a priest and vicar of the parish of Jaroslaw, is suspected of having hidden in his apartment, with the aim of distributing, handouts containg false information likely to cause public unrest, and delivering these handouts jointly with a person of minor age;

Ryszard Wedrychowicz, Zygmunt Augustyniak, Stanislaw Szubert and Zbigniew Rychlik, employed at various plants and factories in Tomaszow Mazowiecki, are suspected of having acted jointly in an organized group and continuing their Solidarity activity, despite its suspension during a martial law, by printing and distributing handouts with anti-state contents calling on people to disregard martial law regulations and likely to cause public unrest;

Tadeusz Bosek, employed at the "Turow" coalmine, is suspected of having attempted to permanently avoid his service at a militarized workplace by deserting, crossing the Polish-Czech border and fleeing abroad.

Pictr Mortka is suspected of having given up his employment at the militarized mechanized road works division of the Polish State Railways in Radom by refusing to carry out his duties resulting from his service at a militarized workplace.

Military courts sentenced the following persons, among others:

Zbigniew Zielinski, a student at the agricultural academy in Brdgoszcz, and Jacek Koza, a pupil at the College of General Education in Brodnica, were each sentenced by the Pomeranian Military District Court to deprivation of freedom for 4 years and loss of civic rights for 3 years, for founding and running an illegal organization called the "Union for the Battle for Independence", whose aim was to prepare and deliver leaflets and paint hostile slogans in public places defaming the activity of the executive state bodies and insulting and deriding these bodies, and also to spread false information likely to cause public unrest. The same court sentenced 2 more persons for their part in the work of the abovementioned organization to deprivation of freedom for 4 years and 3 years and loss of civic rights for 3 years each, and, applying a lenient sentence, the court sentenced 1 person to deprivation of freedom for 1 year and loss of civic rights for 1 year;

The Promerian Military District Court also sentenced Mariusz Klimaszewski, a student at the Copernicus University in Torun, and Krzystztof Jaworski, a student at Lodz University, to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and 6 months and loss of civic rights for 3 years each, while Dariusz Jaworski, a pupil of the correspondence courses for economics in Wroclaw Grzegorz Wasilewicz, a pupil at Lodz Polytechnic, and Zygmunt Raszek, a student at the Academy of Economics in Wroclaw were each sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 2 years and loss of civic rights for 2 years, and Mariusz Lesnicki, a student at the Lodz Polytechnic, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 1 year and loss of civic rights for 2 years. All of these persons were sentenced for jointly gathering, printing and distributing leaflets containing false information likely to cause public unrest;

Jerzy Wojtyna, a Polish airplane pilot, was sentenced in absentia by the Warsaw Military District Court to deprivation of freedom for 10 years and banned from flying for 5 years, for permanently avoiding his service at a militarized unit and committing desertion, remaining in Canada;

Piotr Mazur, employed at the "Stalowa Wola" steelworks, was sentenced by the Warsaw Military District Court to deprivation of freedom for 4 years and 6 months and loss of civic rights for 3 years, for illegally being in possession of a "Vis" pistol;

Zbigniew Lewandowski was sentenced by the Pomeranian Military District Court to deprivation of freedom for 4 years and loss of civic rights for 2 years, and Roman Czyzyk was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and loss of civic rights for 2 years, for taking part in the illegal organization called "Punk" (Lewandowski also led it), whose aim was to deface monuments, extol fascism by painting swastikas in public places and carry fascist emblems.

Military prosecutors are carrying out stepped-up preventive activity, continuing to publicize the legal regulations of matrial law among the leadership and sociopolitical aktivs in civilian plants and institutions.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON USSR COMMISSION SESSION

Jaruzelski Meets Talyzin

LD091832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is visiting Poland to participate in the Intragovernmental Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Taking part in the meeting were Marian Wozniak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers. During the visit, the implementation of the decisions made during the visit to Moscow in March this year by the Polish party and state delegation was discussed.

The sides also presented the already agreed exploitation of idle production capacities which have arisen in Polish engineering, light and chemical industries as a result of the restrictions applied by the capitalist countries, and also discussed a program of further activities designed to deepen the coproduction links between the Polish and Soviet industries. The implementation of goods deliveries between Poland and the Soviet Union in the first quarter of this year was also discussed.

Madej, Talyzin on Talks

LD091948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] We begin with reportage from a press conference following the conclusion of the 24th session of the Intergovernmental Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

While we are on the air, the joint communique of the session is being signed at the office of the Council of Ministers. A press conference on the work of the commission took place this afternoon. Chairmen of both delegations: Nikolay Talyzin, head of the Soviet delegation, and Zbigniew Madej, deputy premier and head of the Polish delegation, replied to journalists' questions.

A number of questions were asked about what has been agreed in detail regarding economic cooperation between the two countries. After the press conference, I asked the chairmen of both the Polish and the Soviet delegations to sum up in brief the content and topics of this 2-day meeting. Here are excerpts from what they said:

[Begin recording] [Madej] The 24th session of the Polish-Soviet commission, devoted to economic and scientific-technological cooperation, focused its attention on three groups of issues: First, we appraised the current, today's state of deliveries from the USSR to Poland and from Poland to the USSR.

Second, we discussed the problems of making use of idle production potential in Poland, and third, we dealt with a few organizational matters.

As far as the first issue is concerned, we have delivered about 20 percent of what we should in the entire year -- this is the figure for today. I would like to point out that a one-quarter of the year has already gone, so we are lagging behind.

Deliveries from the Soviet Union are, naturally, higher than those from Poland and amount to more than 23 percent. Well, ours is a rather difficult situation but we are meeting with complete understanding on the part of the Soviet Union.

As far as making use of idle production potential is concerned, we have really begun moving on this over the past few weeks. We have created new forms of cooperation. We have focused our attention, in general on the shipbuilding industry, as has been the case so far. Deliveries from the Soviet Union which have already been firmly agreed, ensure in principle a full production program for the shipbuilding industry. There are also deliveries for the light industry, including deliveries on the basis of Poland processing items as a service for the Soviet Union. These ensure, especially for the textile industry, a continuous cycle of work and earnings for people in 1982.

Finally, in many sections of the engineering industry, in the Stalowa Wola combine among others, and in others, there will be deliveries of parts and elements, including also such things as the Soviet Union purchases in capitalist countries for hard currency. These deliveries ensure that production can continue in 1982 and 1983 at full steam. Thanks to this the people can have jobs. As for Poland, we will naturally export these goods to the Soviet Union.

We have also discussed a number of new proposals to be appraised step by step, during successive meetings, but your question was mainly about the results: One can say that there are results that count in the industries I mentioned -- the shipbuilding and light industries and in a section of the engineering industry. Others are being worked out.

[Talyzin speaking in Russian fading to Polish translation] Nikolay Talyzin, chairman of the Soviet delegation, stated that the development of the situation in Poland is being followed in the Soviet Union with attention and concern. The planned deliveries of various goods to our country were carried out 100 percent. The commission also examined the participation in, and cooperation within, the entire bloc of the CEMA countries.

The economic requirements of our industry have been examined in detail, and forms of cooperation with the Soviet Union have been agreed. The chairman of the Soviet delegation also said that results of what the commission had agreed would be discernible in Poland as early as in 2-3 months.

The Soviet Union will deliver raw materials and materials essential for the continuous cycle of production, particularly in the metallurgical, light, chemical and electrotechnical industries. In accordance with what the commission has agreed, other branches of the Polish economy will also be supported with deliveries of equipment and also by scientific-technological ideas.

Nikolay Talyzin said the 24th Session of the Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation had a working and concrete nature. In the opinion of the Soviet delegation's chairman, any and all difficulties that socialist community countries are grappling with should be resolved and overcome through mutual, close cooperation within the framework of CEMA. In conclusion, the Soviet guest expressed his conviction that the session, which passed in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, would facilitate a solution to the Polish economic difficulties. [end recording]

Protocol Signed 9 Apr

LD100714 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Apr (PAP) -- The 24th Session of the Intergovernmental Polish-Soviet Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation took place in Warsaw on 8-9 April. The Soviet delegation was headed by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the Polish delegation by Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The commission studied a number of important problems of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation. Special attention was paid to questions connected with the fuller use of production capacities in Polish industry and lessening dependence on cooperation ties with capitalist countries.

The results of work by Polish and Soviet ministries in this field were reviewed. The directions of future development of economic cooperation between the two countries were decided upon. The sides examined questions connected with the implementation of the protocol on trade exchange and payments between the USSR and Poland in 1982. The work of the commission took place in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding. A joint communique was signed at the end of the session.

The ceremony of signing the joint protocol took place after the commission had finished its work. The protocol was signed on the Polish side by Zbigniew Madej and the Soviet side by Nikolay Talyzin.

In a short speech Zbigniew Madej stressed that the signed protocol was a new element on the path of strengthening economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union and was fully in keeping with the existing requirements of our country. Thanks to the accords which had been reached many sectors of our industry will receive the raw and other materials they need for production. The operation of many light industry factories, ship-building and a large part of the engineering industry will be guaranteed. This is very important assistance at a time when our country is experiencing difficulties, which are being influenced to a considerable extent by economic sanctions imposed by the Western countries. He expressed the hope that cooperation between our countries would intensify to the benefit of both countries.

Nikolay Talyzin pointed out that during a short time the commission had done a huge amount of work. Its participants had tried to clarify all questions. Many accords had been reached concerning various sectors of industry. All this should yield results in the near future and facilitate the development of cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. Talyzin expressed thanks for the businesslike, sincere and open nature of the session and for the cordical welcome received in Warsaw.

Talyzin said that a most important thing to be done before the next meeting in Moscow will be to give further specific form to the decisions which were reached and the agreements which were signed.

The chairman of both sections of the Polish-Soviet commission on economic cooperation, Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and Nikolay Talyzin highly evaluated in a conversation with a PAP correspondent the results of the work of the commission and their significance for the fastest possible end to the crisis in Poland and the deepening of mutually advantageous Polish-Soviet cooperation.

The Polish economy, Z. Madej said, is still turning slowly. Admittedly, some improvement was achieved in the first quarter of this year. However, the situation still cannot be described as good. The processing industry is working worse than [word indistinct] ago. This applies particularly to those sectors which use raw and other materials from the capitalist countries. We have tried to fill this breach, which is caused by a shortage of hard currency and the halting of supplies of many components which are important for our industry as a result of the economic restrictions imposed by certain Western countries. Have we succeeded? First and foremost one can say that we have guaranteed work this year for the ship-building industry. Thanks to Soviet supplies of equipment which we have hithrto purchased for Western ships, and in particular for export to the USSR, they can be launched on time. [sentence as received] Thanks to the Soviet hard currency and contribution and to supplies from the USSR a big enterprise like the Stalowa Wola steelworks will be able to work though to the end the 1983, meeting Soviet orders. Textile enterprises will also be able to work throughout the year.

This of course is not everything. There are types of raw material which we have imported till now, which neither the Soviet Union nor the other socialist countries possess. We all import them. In this regard we have to use hard currency so as to satisfy our most vital requirements, obtaining the rest through mutual exchange. Speaking of the need to ensure that the Polish economy does not depend on imports from capitalist countries, Z. Madej said that the solution to this lay in intensifying specialization and in coordination of production with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The present assistance of the fraternal countries is of a temporary nature. Thanks to this we are surmounting the difficulties more quickly. Previous agreements remain in force. This applies both to bilateral agreements with the USSR and to multilateral agreements within the CEMA framework agreements which define the horizons of our cooperation during the 1980's and beyond, including the end of the present century. The faster our industry and the entire economy get on their feet, the faster we will succeed in speeding up the implementation of bold decisions of specialization and cooperation in production in such spheres as nuclear power engineering, the construction of new generations of ships and equipment for offshore oil and gas propsecting and the construction of heavy transport equipmemt and other machinery.

[Word indistinct] it would be impossible to eliminate the imbalance in trade with the Soviet Union.

The USSR has deterred for 5 years the repayment of our debt for last year and this year arising from our trade deficit. But we cannot remain permanently in debt to our most important partner, Z. Madej stressed.

Nikolay Talyzin, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, highly evaluated the work of the commission in Warsaw. He said that the U.S. administration had made a number of discriminatory decisions aimed at inflicting the greatest possible harm on the Polish economy. There was not the slightest doubt that the majority of the difficulties caused by this would be overcome.

L. Brezhnev said during the Moscow talks that a better future was visible through the present complex situation in Poland. We will do everything we can to assist socialism in Poland. We will give it all-round assistance. The Soviet Union is fully and conscientiously fulfilling its pledges. We also realize that Poland is not yet in a position to balance its trade with the USSR. However, we are convinced that we are heading for an improvement. We will continue to fulfill on time the commitments which we have taken upon ourselves.

We had these intentions in mind during the preparation of measures aimed at making full use of production capacities in Polish industry. By developing production at enterprises where there was a threat of having to suspend operations, Poland will increasingly free itself of dependence on supplies from the West. There's no knowing who ultimately will gain from this and who will lose. Maybe the traditional suppliers will regret that they were forced to impose restrictions.

An important new feature of the Warsaw meeting was the presence of representatives of the European CEMA countries. They gave assurances that they would monitor very closely Poland's needs and that they would send supplies to Poland in accordance with these needs as a matter of urgency. These matters will be studied in a broader perspective at the forthcoming meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee in Moscow on 21-22 April this year.

We are satisfied with the results of our work. The important thing now is to ensure that it is just as efficient and speedy in the near future.

On 9 April the Deputy Premier Z. Madej and N. Talyzin met correspondents and answered questions on the results of the session and various aspects of mutual cooperation.

AMBASSADOR'S MEETING WITH GROMYKO REPORTED 9 APR

LD092146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received Kazimierz Olszewski, Poland's ambassador to the Soviet Union, today. He is completing his diplomatic mission in Moscow.

Andrey Gromyko cordially congratulated Ambassador Olszewski on his award of the Order of Friendship of Peoples to mark his active work in strengthening friendship and the development of allround cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland.

TRYBUNA LUDU CRITICIZES FORMER ENVOY TO JAPAN

LD100858 Warsaw PAP in English 0815 GMT 10 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Apr (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU charged today that ex-Polish Ambassador to Japan Zdzislaw Rurarz, himself ex-advisor to the former ruling team in Poland, is now trying to whitewash himself by taking responsibility for what the paper termed criminal policy off the Gierek team's back.

Speaking at a session of the Commission for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Washington April 2, Rurarz "came up with his (?) thesis on the reasons for the crisis in Poland's economy. A former economic advisor to the ex-leaders, Rurarz took up an attempt to clear the Gierek team (and himself too) of the charges of forcing a wrong and -- eventually -- criminal policy, whose effects we can feel now and are bound to feel for years still in this country.

"The thesis is simplicity itself, ...and it amounts to saying: 'It is not them who forced the policy that are to blame. The neighbor, the Soviet Union, is'."

TRYBUNA branded Rurarz as political chameleon, and printed some quotations from his publications in Poland as evidence. One of them was: "The United States would not let anybody onto the stage unless it can make money on him", TRYBUNA left the quotation without a comment.

FRG TV INTERVIEWS CATHOLIC CHURCH NEGOTIATOR

DW081059 Mainz ZDF Television Service German 2015 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Michael Albus interview with Andrzej Micewski, leading member of the Polish Catholic organization ZNAK and intermediary between the Polish Episcopate and the Military Council of Military Council, during a private visit to Vienna; date not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Mr Micewski, may I ask why you are here in Vienna, outside of Poland?

[Answer] I came to Vienna because of the illness of a relative, that is to say, for entirely private reasons. But I was issued a passport thanks to the intervention of the Catholic Church.

[Question] Earlier you showed me a letter by the primate [shows handwritten letter to camera] which expressly proves that you have a mandate from the Catholic Church. The madate says in effect that you are asked by the primate of the Catholic Church in Poland to hold talks with representatives of the state and the trade union, whenever required, on behalf of the Catholic Church. The mandate is signed by Josef Glemp, primate of Poland.

[Answer] Yes, but this is not connected with my trip to Austria. I do have a certain role in the church in Poland and in the talks with the trade unions and the government. However, I am here solely for private reasons. Unfortunately, I must tell you that while I am happy to have you visit me in Vienna, whatever I say will be in my own name. I am on a private visit here and am not representing anyone. Quite apart from that, this letter is genuine.

[Question] Let us turn to our subject. We intend to discuss the role of the church in Poland. Lech Walesa once said that the pope's visit in June 1979 triggered the movement which led to August 1980 in Gdansk and to consequences as we know them now.

[Answer] I cannot but answer this in the affirmative. Following the pope's visit, society became stronger psychologically and morally and also became more sovereign. So on this point Lech Walesa is 100 percent right.

[Question] Is there any area where he is not right?

[Answer] Well, no one is right in every field.

[Question] Can you describe the role of the church during this period, that is, between the pope's visit and August, on the basis of your own experiences?

[Answer] During that period a conflict developed in Poland which led to the deep rift between the government and society. This rift was particularly evident in the summer of 1980 during the strikes throughout Poland, but above all on the Baltic Coast. The church did not want to interfere in this conflict as a political force. All it wanted to be was a mediator between society and the government and to preserve social peace in Poland.

[Question] But didn't the impression exist at times -- at least people in the West gained that impression -- that even as authoritative a person as Cardinal Wyszynsky possibly became alienated from the workers because he asked them to exercise restraint?

[Answer] I don't think so. It was the greatest concern of the Late Cardinal Wyszynski that the Polish cause not slip out of Polish hands.

This is why he tried to exert influence on the workers to adopt a moderate line and to pursue their goals in small steps. In no way, however, was anybody able to say that Cardinal Wyszinski was against the workers. After the founding of the Solidarity trade union, the first visit Lech Walesa paid to anyone was to Cardinal Wyszynski. Solidarity would not have been registered without Wyszynski's help. This holds true particularly for the Solidarity Union of the Private Farmers. This union would have been entirely impossible without the church's help. In this point the church really became involved in a way unprecedented since World War II.

[Question] But this makes a certain contradiction apparent. You say that the Rural Solidarity union would not have been conceivable without the help of the church. At the same time, however, the church was committed to pursuing what you refer to as the moderate line. Can you be more specific about this moderate line?

[Answer] Wyszynski said several times that the social forces, all social forces, must take the political situation fully into account. This is what the Polish bishops restated now in the latest communique from the Polish bishops conference.

[Question] Let us stay with the moderate line. It is possible to make an appraisal of the present situation. If I understood you correctly it is your view that Solidarity was possibly not quite in its assessment of the situation.

[Answer] Yes, I think that all social forces, not only Solidarity but also the government, have made mistakes. In such conflict situations it is normal for quarreling parties to commit blunders. All I can say is that it was not just Solidarity that made mistakes but that extremist, or radical, forces also existed in the party. So you just cannot saddle Solidarity alone with all the mistakes made. Granted, Solidarity took some steps that were too radical, but it alone is not guilty.

[Question] Let's continue discussing the role of the church with regard to Solidarity. Has the moderate attitude, as you describe it, remained unchanged since August 1980? Is it the same, at least officially, now that Solidarity has been smashed? Is it still the same, or has the position of the church changed in this question?

[Answer] No, the position of the church is the same. The church takes the view that it is necessary to take into account the political situation in Poland, meaning both the internal and external political situation. Yet the church proposes to develop freedom in the country, and this is why it supports all independent forces. The biggest independent institution was Solidarity. It has 9.5 million members, which is, if we include the families, nearly all the people.

[Question] This also means that as far as the future is concerned the church cannot demand anything else than what it has already demanded: that Solidarity participate in talks in its form that existed prior to 13 December.

[Answer] Yes. What I mean is that solely an authentic Solidarity can emerge or be rebuilt. What does authentic mean? It means with the same people headed by Walesa, with the elected Presidium and the Land Commission, and with the statutes registered by the court. But after the catastrophe Solidarity must, of course, heed to a greater degree the advice of the church to the effect that it is necessary to operate reasonably and moderately. But it must be authentic, that is, no other people must operate a trade union under the label Solidarity. This is impossible.

[Question] As far as you know, are there any differences of attitudes and opinions in the Catholic Church about the proper course to pursue in this situation?

[Answer] I do not see any great differences within the church. It is my belief, of course, that differences of opinion are bound to crop up in any living organization or any organism that is really alive. Yet, all communiques, pastoral letters or publications by the church have been adopted unanimously.

Thus I do not see any great differences of opinion among the bishops, even though people are trying to make up a tale that the Polish bishops are quarreling with each other. I will not say who benefits from this tale. In any event, it does not benefit our friends.

[Question] If bishops unanimously voice their opinion, that is one thing. It is a different matter regarding how these unanimous utterances get across to the congregation and how they are received there. Are there any noticeable differences in the attitude of the church members?

[Answer] I think that the congregation has absolute confidence in the church where religious questions are involved. But just like all modern societies, Polish society is pluralistic and differences of opinion do exist on sociological issues. Therefore, it may well be that some citizens hold a critical attitude toward the line of the church which I referred to as moderate. However, I think that even the criticism of sociopolitical statements by the church in Poland is very small. There are individual cases. I see a much greater criticism in the Western press.

[Question] However, there is also the development, at least I've heard this repeatedly, that particularly young people and the younger clergy are more insistent with regard to these problems.

[Answer] You are right. Our internal discussions are in part characterized by problems of different generations. Solidarity was an organization of young people, of people aged 30 and maybe 35. These people do not know the war, they do not know what the Warsaw uprising was like and they do not know what consequences conspiratory or underground work could have. They are, therefore, much more radical.

In speaking of Solidarity's radicalism, we must keep the fact in mind that Solidarity was an organization of young and inexperienced people. The church has, naturally, experience and the bishops are not boys. Different psychological approaches exist among experienced and among young people. However, this seems to be a problem in every society.

[Question] Another problem. I am under the impression that Poland's Catholic Church is mainly a church of the clergy and there are historical reasons for this. It is known that the Polish church is currently making efforts to extend and strengthen the organization of laymen ZNAK, the club of catholic intelligentsia, at the moment is prohibited or suspended -- the differences is a fine point, I admit. On the other hand, the church is trying to develop matters. Is this information correct? What is your view?

[Answer] I would say that our church is a church of the people and that we have a mass Catholicism. It was the main concern of late Cardinal Wysznski that the masses remain loyal to the church. They remained loyal to the church, but that had certain disadvantages: Our Catholic intellectual elite is weak, which is dangerous. The new Primate Glemp is very active in strengthening the Catholic intelligentsia. This is why he has established the Social Council with the Primate of Poland. The first session of the Social Council took place on 12 December 1981, 1 day prior to 13 December.

We plan to establish such social councils also in the dioceses of the bishops. That will be the next step. I do not rule out that once these diocese councils have become stronger, we will take further steps. However, it is too early to talk about this now. At any rate, the creation of the social council means that the Polish Catholic Church will devote itself very much to the laymen movement now and that it has a great interest in the laity.

[Question] A short question about the Social Council: How many members does it have, what are its tasks and what is its composition? Can you tell us briefly?

[Answer] The council has 28 members. They have been invited to attend the Council of the Primate of Poland.

The main task of the council is to represent the church in all social forums. Bishops and priests should not interfere personally in politics and purely social and not religious affairs. That role should be taken over by the laity. Naturally, they should make good preparations for this within the environment of the church.

[Question] We have briefly discussed the approach of the church to the military regime. Could you also describe the approach of the military regime to the church?

[Answer] Relations between the church and the state have not particularly changed since 13 December. I must say that there are forces in Poland more hostile to the church than the military regime is. As the situation has developed, there are no conflicts in purely religious matters. The church broadcasts its radio mass as before and the church has the various liberties it had before. However, differences of opinion exist -- they might be overcome in the long run -- with regard to Solidarity. That is a ticklish problem which is still unsolved, thus causing a certain disappointment on the part of the church.

[Question] Do you find a different opinion on the part of the military regime with regard to the influence, strength, or role of the church in the present discussions?

[Answer] I must tell you that I have not talked to the Military Council. [laughs] I have talked to Politburo members of the ruling party and to government representatives. I don't want to make statements about the opinions of people I don't know personally and with whom I have not had talks. I don't think that we should intentionally try to separate the Military Council; we should understand that there are also radical forces in the government and the ruling party, just as you rightly say that there were also radical forces in Solidarity.

[Question] Perhaps we can take a glance into the future. You wrote in an article published by a German weekly that understanding, meditation and reconciliation are necessary in the Polish dispute. You also said that precisely this understanding should be authentic. What do you mean by that?

[Answer] I partly answered this question already when I said that Solidarity can be rebuilt only in line with the authentic statutes and with the people who established it and who were democratically elected. I can, naturally, imagine that negotiations will take place among leading Solidarity and government figures and that certain agreements will be made and that certain changes will be considered. Solidarity can be created only with authentic people, that is with those people who led the trade union before, and on the basis of the registered statutes. That would be authentic, everything else would be inauthentic and not credible.

[Question] Can the church hope that the other side -- the military government and the state -- has the desire to achieve the authentic understanding required?

[Answer] You know, that is of course a difficult question and a grave matter. The dispute was very sharp. It had to be very sharp because it led to military decisions. Both sides are therefore a great distance apart psychologically and not very many friendly approaches have been made from both sides. The will of society and of the Polish people is of decisive significance. The Polish people naturally want to have social peace, but they will not forget their trade union, namely Solidarity. Although I see the greatest difficulties, complications and problems now, I still hope that the matter will somehow be settled in the long run.

[Question] I have my doubts, I must say. When we read the Polish press, with the exception of POLITYKA, we find the language of the sixties or even that of the years around 1956 -- a most hard propaganda language which does not permit a bit of liberalism. Thus you must at least have doubts whether your hope is justified.

[Answer] Well, I must say that the Polish press is rather boring at present. But, you know, the ruling people can think, they are thinking people.

If they assessed the approach of the entire society correctly, I think they would arrive at other conclusions to their considerations. But as I said, this is a long-term matter and will not happen tomorrow. For the church it is important to know what the people need, and what the people and the nation hope for, and the church supports these hopes.

[Question] What do the people need? What is the hope of the church and the nation?

[Answer] Naturally the reestablishment of Solidarity.

[Question] Let us discuss the long-term aims. If I am correctly informed, something like a temporary treaty with society is planned to introduce understanding and reconciliation among Polish society. Basic matters are involved. Mr Micewski, you published a book some years ago about Catholic groups in Poland. You say at the end: "In the long run truth and its historical background are most important; and the motto not to lie has turned out to be the most correct of all conceptions of Polish Catholic laymen in postwar time. So the alternative is a basic dispute -- and this will be most likely -- is either not to lie or to cooperate. A very moral question.

[Answer] I think that this formulation was written in 1976 or 1977. Our demands go somewhat farther now. Now that we have had Solidarity for about 2 years, we not only want to live without a lie, we want to live with the society and with a freedom, but in social peace and under consideration of the existing system and blocs, which are facts out of our control.

[Question] I do not want to speculate at the end, but if I were to ask you how you would assess further developments most frankly and spontaneously, what would you say?

[Answer] Well, I think that the nearest future, the coming months, will be difficult and not without conflict. But I very much hope for consideration on both sides. I hope there will eventually be some rapprochement once they realize the goals of the entire society.

[Question] Is there hope for a bit more freedom, as you just said?

[Answer] Well, that too. More freedom than there is now [laughs], yes that is possible. Now we have martial law and that cannot last forever. It is a matter of further activity by those social forces which were established in August 1980. However, it must be moderate and reasonable activity. They must also take into consideration the raison d'etat of the Polish nation.

FISHING SHIPS ASKED TO LEAVE MALVINAS AREA

PY121154 Paris AFP in Spanish 1136 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Apr (AFP) -- The PAP news agency reported here today that Polish officials have ordered all fishing ships carrying Polish flags that are in the Malvinas Islands region to peacefully abandon the 200 mile limit surrounding the archipelago that is claimed by the UK.

About 13 fishing ships are at present about 100 miles from the Malvinas Islands while another 13 are operating 300 miles from the archipelago according to the news agency.

PAP noted that these fishing ships would be threatened as a result of an eventual military operation.

RCP POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING 9 APRIL

AU091955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP met on April 9.

The meeting examined the fulfilment of the plan for the first quarter of 1982 and the measures required for the implementation of all plan tasks for the second quarter and the compensation of the arrears. Referrence was made to a series of important successes scored in various branches of the national economy. In the first trimester, industrial production was higher than in the same period last year, an over 3 percent growth being scored in March. The same month saw an over 6 percent overfulfilment of the investment and building-assembly plan parallelling. The production growth, the total volume of export was bigger than in the first trimester of 1981. At the same time, imports dropped almost 13 percent to achieve an active trade balance in the first trimester of 1982.

The Political Executive Committee was also critical of the results which are not commensurate with the possibilities and called attention on the shortcomings in organizing labor and production.

Examining the plan tasks for the second quarter, the Political Executive Committee asked that attention should focus on turning out the entire physical production, liquidating investment arrears, putting to production the units due this year ahead of schedule, the raw and subsidiary materials manufacturing units in particular.

Special attention should be paid to the application of the electricity programme especially to the fulfilment of the program of coal extraction and production of electricity from coal.

The Political Executive Committee assessed as good the technical-material supply plan, the ministries, centrals, all the economic units having to firmly observe the plan provisions and the established consumption norms.

The Political Executive Committee paid special attention to the fulfilment of the export plan, highlighting that, with the current world crisis, it is the most important question of the Romanian economy.

The Political Executive Committee examined a report on the measures to reduce the consumption of raw and subsidiary materials, fuel and energy for 1982-1985. In order to ensure the capitalization of the existing reserves in this domain, the Political Executive Committee approved orientational levels by ministries, setting them considerably lower than the 1981-1985 five-year plan provided for. The provisions for 1985 will have to be already achieved in 1983, so that in 1984 and 1985 the new consumption norms be observed.

Pointing out that the most important source of energy is to save it, the Political Executive Committee established measures to ensure that by 1985 the consumption of primary energy and reusable energy sources is 15 percent lower than calculated according to the 1981 norms.

Next, the Political Executive Committee examined the report on the tasks of raising the capitalization degree of raw and subsidiary materials, fuel and energy in industry over the 1982-1985 period.

In industry as a whole, the capitalization degree is to rise by 35 percent in 1985 as to 1980 while calculated on the basis of marketable production, and by 44 percent when calculated on the basis of net production.

The Political Executive Committee analysed the way in which the energy programme is implemented.

Taking into account the hefty rise in interest rates in the world economy, the Political Executive Committee established measures to ensure the financing of the programme of building the nuclear power plants through indigenous forces, inclusive of the freely convertible currency required for the purchase of licenses, designs and other imports necessary for building the plants, without restoring to other credits in freely convertible currency.

In view of achieving the means needed for payments in freely convertible currency, the Political Executive Committee established that the goods necessary for export be earmarked for the setting up of a special currency fund whereby the financing of the programme of building the nuclear power plants be ensured.

Considering the high interest rates practised on a world plane, which lead to a lower efficiency of investments, the Political Executive Committee decided that Romania should no longer resort to further credits for investments, so that the whole programme of the country's socioeconomic development be implemented with its own forces. At the same time, it was set that mutually advantageous economic and technical scientific cooperation with other states be intensified, just as Romania's participation in the international divison of labour, and in the world exchange of material and spiritual assets.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the state visit General Kenan Evren, head of the Republic of Turkey, paid to Romania over April 5-8.

The Political Executive Committee expressed full satisfaction at the results of the talks conducted by President Nicolae Ceausescu and General Kenan Evren in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, of mutual understanding and esteem. Special appreciation was given to the understandings and documents covenanted, the confidence being asserted that they would contribute to a still more sustained development of the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples.

In this respect, the Political Executive Committee pointed to the great importance of the joint statement signed by the two heads of state, an expression of the two sides' will to further expand and strengthen the relations of friendship, collaboration and good neighbourliness between Romania and Turkey, and to intensify the dialogue and contacts at various levels on the basis of observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and respect.

Likewise, emphasis was placed on the significance of the documents of collaboration concluded during the visit as well as of the measures set for increasing and diversifying commercial exchanges on an equilibrated and mutually advantageous basis, for expanding and deepening the cooperation especially in energy, metallurgical and oil industries, and in transport, for amplifying the cooperation in science, culture, education and in other fields of activity.

The belief was expressed that the intense development of the Romanian-Turkish collaboration was for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of peace, security, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and through the world.

The Political Executive Committee also highlighted the importance of exchange of views and of the conclusions reached by the two heads of state on current international political issues.

The Political Executive Committee stressed with satisfaction that President Nicolae Ceausescu and General Kenan Evren reiterated during the talks the willingness of Romania and of Turkey to cooperative actively in the world arena, for the lessening of international tension, the resumption and furtherance of the policy of detente, for the elimination of force and threat of force from international life, for the political, negotiated settlement of the conflictual states of affairs, of all interstate differences, for the attainment of the people's lofty ideals of freedom, independence, peace, collaboration and progress.

It was noted that the two countries agreed to make all efforts for the constructive conclusio of the Madrid meeting, for the ensurance of the continuity of the process of European securit and cooperation started in Helsinki, for the building up of confidence and strengthening understanding on the continent. At the same time, Romania's and Turkey's will was highlighte to take action for the cessation of the arms race, for the adoption of concrete nuclear conventional arms reduction measures so that general and complete disarmament be achieved under struct and effective international control which is of vital importance for world peace, security and progress. In connection with the situation in the Balkans, stress was laid on the significance of Romania's and Turkey's determination to work for the stimulation and promotion of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries, for this region to become a zone of peace, good neighbourliness, understanding and cooperation. The Political Executive Committee was highly appreciative of the determination of the two countries to take an active part in the preparation and successful conclusion of the Balkan countries' meeting on energy and raw materials due in Bucharest this year.

The exchange of opinions between the two heads of state was shown to evince the great attention paid by Romania and Turkey to the establishment of a new international economic order and the narrowing down of the gaps between the developed and developing countries, this being one of the most urgent demands for general peace and security.

Approving the documents and understandings covenanted, the conclusions of the two heads of state, the Political Executive Committee established measures for the implementation, in the best conditions, of the planned collaboration and cooperation objectives, for the more and more powerful development of the relation of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Turkey, between the Romanian and Turkish peoples.

The Political Executive Committee decided to call the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP at the end of May.

The Political Executive Committee decided to convene the congress of political education and socialist culture in the second decade of June.

The Political Executive Committee also solved routine problems of the party and state activity.

PCE'S SANTIAGO CARRILLO VISITS ROMANIA

Report on Arrival

AU091315 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo arrived in Bucharest today on a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The guest was met at Opopeni Airport by Comrades Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Dumitru Turcus, deputy section head at the RCP Central Committee, and other party activists.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU101848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, met on April 10 Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain (PCE), now on a friendly visit to Romania.

The two party leaders expressed their full satisfaction at having met again and continuing the friendly, productive dialogue, for the benefit of the two parties.

During the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo also expressed their full satisfaction at the relations of close friendship and collaboration existing between the two parties at the way in which those good relations were developing on the basis of full equality, mutual esteem and respect, and reiterated the determination to further amplify the relations between the RCP and the PCE, in the interest of consolidating the traditional relations of friendship between the Romanian and Spanish peoples. In that framework, stress was laid on the favorable course of the relations between Romania and Spain, the mutual wish being expressed to more strongly develop the Romanian-Spanish relations on multiple planes.

The exchange of views on international issues highlighted the concern of the two parties over the tension existing in the world as an outcome of the policy of force and dictate, of domination and oppression, of maintenance and development of the spheres of influence, of an unprecedented escalation of the arms race. It was assessed that, in such complex conditions, the peoples and public opinion should mobilize, the collaboration among the communist, socialist and social democratic parties, among all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces intensify for putting an end to international tensions, for resuming the course towards detente and promoting a new, democratic policy of respect for national independence, of collaboration and peace.

Special attention was paid to questions concerning European security and cooperation. Emphasis was placed on the necessity that everything possible should be done for the Madrid meeting, when resumed, to unfold in a constructive spirit and yield positive results, lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament on the continent, to continuing the building of security and collaboration in Europe.

The two party leaders pointed to the special importance of stopping the deployment of furthern medium-range missiles and of withdrawing the existing ones. The fact was considered that it was in the interests of the peoples on the continent that everything possible be done for a Europe free of nuclear weapons, for a united Europe of collaboration, security and peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo also emphasized the need for a political, negotiated settlement of conflicts, of all litigious issues existing in various regions of the world today.

During the talks, it was assessed that much firmer actions should be taken for the eradication of underdevelopment, for the bridging of the big economic and social gaps, for the establishment of a new economic order which should put an end to economic inequalities in international life.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo highlighted the significance of an ever closer cooperation among the communist and workers' parties, the socialist and social democratic parties, among all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for detente, disarmament, peace and security. The solidarity of the RCP and of the PCE with the national liberation movements, with the people's struggle for consolidating national independence, for a free and dignified life was also expressed.

The talks passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual understanding and respect characteristic of the relations between the RCP and the PCE.

CEAUSESCU CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO LE DUAN

On Reelection

AU080910 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP]

On the occasion of your reelection as secretary general of the VCP Central Committee, on behalf of the RCP and myself, I want to convey to you cordial congratulations and best wishes for health and success in carrying out the highly responsible function entrusted to you by the party.

I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will further develop, for the benefit of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples, and in the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

On 75th Birthday

AU070908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0835 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, addressed to Le Duan, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a congratulatory telegram on his 75th birthday anniversary.

The Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian people, the telegram reads, appreciate your activity devoted to homeland's liberation, to the socialist reconstruction of unified Vietnam, to the welfare of the friendly Vietnamese people. I express my conviction that, working in the spirit of the understandings reached on the occasion of our meetings, the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between Romania and Vietnam will further develop, in a spirit of mutual esteem and respect, to the benefit of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace and international collaboration.

CEAUSESCU CABLES KIM IL-SONG ON REELECTION

AU080909 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP], president of the DPRK.

On behalf of the RCP, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and myself, I take great pleasure in conveying to you most cordial congratulations on your reelection as president of the DPRK.

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song, I highly value your contribution to the many-sided development of Romanian-Korean relations, and I wish you new and great successes in your responsible work at the head of the party and state, for the development and prosperity of the DPRK and for the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland, which is the legitimate aspiration of all the Korean people.

I want to express my firm conviction that our forthcoming meeting and talks will make a fresh and important contribution to deepening the good relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between our parties and countries, for the benefit of the Romanian and Korean peoples and of the general cause of socialism, national independence, cooperation and peace throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

IRANIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES GIVES RECEPTION

AU052107 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Apr 82 p 6

[Text] On the anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the charge d'affaires ad interim of that country in Bucharest, (Seyed Mohammad Hassan Ayatollahi), gave a reception on 1 April in the afternoon.

The reception was attended by Ioan Florea, minister of forestry economy and construction materials; Gheorghe Vlad, minister of petroleum; Marin Capisizu, minister secretary of state in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Marin Traistaru, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, leadership members of ministries and central institutions, men of art and culture, generals and high-ranking officers and journalists.

Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to our country and diplomatic corps members were also persent.

BRIEFS

COAL INDUSTRY RESULTS -- Bucharest, 6 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Romania's entire coal production in the first three months of the year was by 1.5 million tons larger than that of the fourth term 1981. Over the same period the average production per work day went up too, from 99,000 tons to 125,000 in the last day of March this year. Important achievements have been marked by all the mining collectives in Romania. The Motru mining combine alone exceeded by over 20,000 tons the targets planned for the period elapsed. Alongside the preoccupations existing in Romania for fulfilling to the day the planned tasks in this sector, special attention is paid to making up for the arrears gathered in previous years. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 6 Apr 82 AU]

LIGHT INDUSTRY GROWTH -- Bucharest, 6 Apr (AGERPRES) -- The marketable production of the Romanian light industry will go up 5.5 percent this year and the net production will go up 7 percent as against last year. Worth mentioning is that the share of new and modernized products will account for 32 percent of the value of the marketable production, the number of new creations totalling about 72,000 articles and designs. Efforts are being made in the entire Romanian light industry for the capitalization of increased quantitites of reusable materials. Their share within the total consumption of textile raw materials will grow in 1985 -- as against 1980 -- 2.34 times, and more than 100,000 tons of reusable materials are to be processed in the light industry by the end of the five-year plan period. For their capitalization, in the current quinquennium, another 52 objectives will be built, of which 34 in the textile industry, 14 in the industry of leatherware-rubber-plastics and 4 in the industry of glassware and fine ceramics. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 6 Apr 82 AU]

USSR PREMIER TIKHONOV RECEIVES MILATOVIC

LD082300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Velkjo Milatovic, president of the Montenegro Presidency, who is heading a delegation of the republic on a visit of several days to the RSFSR. In talks lasting 1 hour, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, both sides assessed the Yugoslav-Soviet relations, especially economic relations, are developing well and that the cooperation by the republics and provinces is contributing considerably to this.

Veljko Milatovic conveyed to Nikolay Tikhonov greetings from Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. Premier Tikhonov thanked him for the greetings and returned them. Mikhail Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and host to the delegation, also took part in the talks. On the Yugoslav side the talks were attended by delegation members Dr Milorad Stanojevic and Branko Lukavac, and by Charge Dusan Strbac. It was stressed that Yugoslav-Soviet relations are developing successfully thanks to the activity over many years by Presidents Tito and Leonid Brezhnev. The joint statement in connection with the recent visit paid to Yugoslavia by Andrey Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, also testifies to such a development of relations, it was said. Veluko Milatovic said that the attention paid to Tito's work and name, which has also been manifested in the Soviet Union by naming a square in Moscow and a street in Omsk after Josip Broz Tito, is appreciated in Yugoslavia. Milatovic stressed the prominent role of President Tito in the development Yugoslav-Soviet relations, and Premier Tikhonov also stressed this.

The Soviet premier, it has been learnt, acquainted the members of the delegation with the results of the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union. He then pointed in particular to the good development of Soviet-Yugoslav economic relations. Regardless of the unfavorable economic situation in the world, economic relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, it was said, have a long-term character, are mutally useful and, therefore, are stable. Permier Tikhonov also pointed out in the talks Soviet concern about the international situation and the arms race and stressed the significance of the initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in his recent speeches.

In the talks both sides stressed the significance of contacts and meetings at a high level for the further development of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. The cooperation by the republics and provinces, it was noted, enriches the entire relations between the two countries. This is also the goal of this visit to have the cooperation deepen and expand and to look for fresh possibiliites. For this purpose, the Montenegrin delegation had several contacts and talks in Moscow. Today it held separate talks with I. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade; R. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology; and N. Maslennikov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, together with several ministers and other economic officials of the RSFSR. All these meetings, Veljko Milatovic said in his conversation with Premier Tikhonov, have shown that good possiblities exist for cooperation. This assessment applies to the field of economic development as well as to the scientific-technical and current economic cooperation.

Referring to Yugoslav-Soviet relations, Milatovic said that the communique on the talks between the Yugoslav leaders and A. Gromyko confirmed the bases of cooperation between the two countries embodied in the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement and in the documents on Tito-Brezhnev meetings. These principles are important not only for our relations but also further afield, Milatovic said. Both sides assessed that the visit by the Montenegro delegation would represent an important contribution to the development of relations between the two countries and to the cooperation at the interrepublican level.

FEC ON FOREIGN DEBT REPAYMENT, OTHER ISSUES

LD092050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1814 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- According to the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council met today under the chairmanship of Veselin Djuranovic. The meeting was also attended by the presidents of executive councils of the republics and provinces. The council considered a report on the state of the country's foreign liquidity and the basic directions of activity in the forthcoming period. It was noted that in spite of the difficulties in the balance of payments all matured obligations of our country abroad this year have been settled.

The Federal Executive Council and the presidents of republican and provincial executive councils are united in the assessment that the repayment of foreign debts represents a top task of all bearers of these obligations. The measures which are being prepared must be directed toward the best possible implementation of aims and tasks determined by the resolution on socioeconomic development this year. This concerns, above all, the maintenance of industrial production to increase exports, especially to markets with convertible foreign exchange, and the solution of vital problems of supplies for the economy and citizens. This creates conditions for a greater inflow of foreign currency and regular settlement of obligations abroad. It is necessary that the provisions and measures which will be prepared should increase the financial discipline of the organizations of associated labor and the banks and ensure consistent observation of the law. It was also emphasized that the present negative phenomena in business operations reflected in conditions imposing payments inside the country in foreign exchange, deviation from the rate of exchange for foreign currencies and other illegal behavior, should be prevented.

The situation in the field of economic relations with foreign countries requires more energetic measures to implement the determined and agreed policy on prices, on general, joint and investment expenditure and on the movement of personal incomes within the framework of gross income, as well as the obligations with have been accepted in regard to an even and timely supply of the economy and the market with reproduction material, raw materials and fuel. The Federal Executive Council emphasizes the need for more rational business operations by the organizations of associated labor, better use of capactities and increased productivity.

The representatives of executive councils informed the Federal Executive Council that the republics and provinces are adopting programs of measures for the solution of the most important problems in the field of economic relations with foreign countries.

KRAIGHER CHAIRS DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION

LD091546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- A session of the Council for National Defense of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today, chaired by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency. The council is reported to have discussed the international military-political situation, and reached the conclusion that the further exacerbation of this situation called for our community's constant concern and efforts to increase the country's defense power. The council considered and endorsed a report on the preparedness of the health system for work in war conditions, and discussed some other questions in the sphere of all-people's defense.

PRISTINA CITY LC HOLDS ELECTION CONFERENCE

LD091754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1058 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Election Conference of the Pristina League of Communists organization has appraised the work done over the past 4 years, established a plan of activities aimed at carrying out the tasks defined in the LCY Central Committee's political platform on Kosovo and elected new members of the Pristina LC Municipal Conference. Today's session was also attended by Petar Kostic, secretary of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, Ilijaz Kurtesi and Mustafa Pljakic, members of the Presidium, representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army and other guests.

The introductory report on 4 years of activity of the Pristina party organization in the struggle for further economic and political stabilization in the municipality was submitted by Nebi Gasi, president of the Pristina LC Municipal Conference. He first recalled that the Pristina LC organization had been active in very complex socioeconomic and political conditions, especially during the past year, during which it found itself facing the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. He added that the organization had pursued intensified ideopolitical activity aimed at exposing the counterrevolutionary enemy platform and eliminating its consequences. Recalling the latest provocations and actions and the enemy's efforts to maintain its activity and the unstable and tense political situation, Gasi said attempts are still be made to organize enemy activity in schools, the student center and some other environments. He said that all this, combined with economic difficulties, is making the situation in Pristina very complex.

In the period between our two conferences, Gasi said, there have been major developments in realizing the policy of national equality and especially in intranational relations. Numerou shortcomings and major problems have manifested themselves, and especially since March last year a certain mistrust has developed between members of our nations and nationalities. By using demagogic slogans the enemy won the support of a number of young people for its aims and succeeded in winning them over and making use of them as a weapon, primarily against their own interests. Following the decisive blow dealt to the enemy one can hear slogans according to which Kosovo is being exploited. This hostile propaganda, Gasi went on, has also been joined by propaganda from Albania, which has actually gone a step further by also assuming the role of defender of the nationalists and irredentists, proclaiming that their demands are the demands of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia. It has become clear to everybody that all the reactionary forces and class enemies of socialist self-management have rallied under the banner of nationalism, and that these forces will try to act whenever an opportunity presents itself, Gasi said.

He also recalled that the nationalists succeeded in distrubing intranational relations and creating an unfavorable climate in which a number of Serbs and Montenegrins have emigrated from Pristina and Kosovo. He added that the results of efforts to halt this phenomenon are not satisfactory. To us communists, the struggle to implement the policy of national equality, to consolidate socialist self-managing relations, the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, against any other form of nationalism and chauvinism, brooks no delay and has become as crucial as almost never before, Nebi Gasi stressed.

The hostile counterrevolutionary demonstrations have very clearly shown that in the League of Communists we have a considerable number of conformists, passive members and opportunists. This has best manifested itself over the question of ideopolitical differentiation in basic organizations of the League of Communists, both at the university and secondary schools and in a number of work collectives, where the results are unsatisfactory. In the next period, Gasi stressed, we must establish how every communist has behaved and how much he has contributed to stabilizing the situation and the struggle to eliminate the causes and consequences of the escalation of enemy activities, in order to rid ourselves of those who have been no more than fellow travelers. In the next period basic organizations of the LC must demand in their work and practice that every communist declares himself on all questions. We must put an end to the ceaseless and prolonged silence of individual members of the LC as we do not know what they think.

Nebi Gasi went on to comment critically on ommissions and shortcomings in the functioning of the delegate system, the municipal organs of administration, and self-managing interest communities and on the development of the municipality over the past 3 years and spoke in detail about the difficulties and subjective shortcomings which accompanied this development. He particularly noted that the most urgent measures should be adopted to restore to good order the Ramiz Sadku building and industrial combine, whose poor economic performance has been reflected in various negative ways in the other collectives in Pristina and the province as well.

Speaking about social activities, Gasi said that persons burdened by nationalism and chauvinism must be prevented from working and being active in schools and that the LC must thoroughly carry out differentiation in all educational institutions by constantly appraising the moral and ideopolitical suitability of the teaching cadre from the primary school level up to university level.

We Pristina communists, Gasi stressed, should be aware of the topical nature of the present political juncture. We must be equal to our role and responsilility. With resolute action we must nip in the bud every attempt at enemy activity and by means of maximum effort we must carry out our production tasks, Nebi Gasi said finally.

Ramadan Cehaja, the first speaker in the debate, noted that in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the Pristina municipality significant results were achieved in the past year. He warned, however, that self-protection cannot be reduced. There are still such cases where merely physical safety measures for certain installations are taken. The consciousness of the people of the role of this important sector must be changed.

Muharem Ismailji spoke of the pooling of labor and resources in the Kosovo metal industry and stressed in particular the efforts made by the working people of the shock absorber factory to market as many products as possible on the foreign market. He said that the process of differentiation in this collective is continuing and is becoming increasingly incisive.

Redzep Gasi dealt with the activity of communists at Kosovo University and said that in the past year many measures have been taken to change the situation for the better but he noted that there are still weaknesses. He also stressed that the process of differentiation is continuing at the university but this means that this process is still far from satisfactory in some environments. Gasi dealt in particular with the writing by information media about the situation at the university and he noted that articles in some of them dealing with the immense successes of this higher education establishment and its development could not be found even with a magnifying glass.

Stressing that the local community in Obilic, too, has not been spared the enemy events, Mladen Zakula said that one of the enemy hotbeds in that environment has been the Nikola Tesla technical school center, where, following last year's demonstrations, temporary measures have been introduced. But these measures, too, Zakula said, have not yielded the expected results because in that center opportunism, keeping silent and the course of not criticizing the teaching cadre are still present. In the process of differentiation, the point of departure has been the pupils and not the teachers and yet it is known that some of them are directly involved in enemy activity. Thus, for instance, teacher Etem Kutlovci led pupils at demonstrations last year and was subsequently elected as member of the school council. Another thing has happened: Ismet Zeka was expelled from the center for taking part in the demonstration but was later given a job in Obilic by bypassing the self-managing interest community for employment.

Seven more delegates, Aljus Salihu, Dr Skender Bosnjaku, Emrus Kastrati, Dr Skender Karahoda, Fatmir Sejdiju, Danilo Dimic and Ilijaz Kurtesi, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, took part in the afternoon work of the election conference of the Pristina LC organization.

Kurtesi spoke of the tasks of communists in the struggle against enemy forces and recalled that one can no longer speak of deceptions and of the deceived, because the enemy's goals are clear to every honest man. He advocated the most realistically possible assessment of the present situation in every environment in order that priority tasks for the stabilization of the situation can be determined. Kurtesi stressed that little, or not enough, is spoken and written about the positive processes and the breadth of the struggle that the Kosovo LC is waging, and he advocated in particular concrete involvement in every living and working environment in order to stop the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

At the end of the debate, the delegates adopted the conclusion that, in addition to the political platform of the LCY Central Committee and the action program of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, today's report and debate should be the basis for further activity by Pristina communists. They charged the municipal committee with adopting a work program for the next 4 years after the top party gatherings.

Then, the delegates for the 13th Conference of the Kosovo LC, the 9th Congress of the Serbian LC and the 12th LCY Congress from the Pristina party organization were elected. At the end of the conference, a new 55-member municipal committee, as well as members of the statutory and supervisory commissions, were elected. At the first session of the municipal committee, a 13-member presidium was elected. Nebi Gasi was unanimously elected president of the municipal LC committee with a 1-year mandate, and Budisav Vujisic, secretary of the presidium.

LCY CONGRESS DRAFT DOCUMENTS HIGHLIGHTED

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[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has an ambitious programme of remedying economic hardships in the coming years and even trying to have its national currency, the dinar, become convertible. These are only a few goals set in the draft documents for the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) now put to a wide public discussion. The congress, [the] first without Tito, will be held in Belgrade from June 26 to 29.

The highest forum of Yugoslav communists will define the development strategy of Yugoslav's socialist self-management and the policy of nonalignment are pointed up as Yuguslavia's lasting commitments.

The directions of development of the political system of self-management set at the 11th congress continue unchanged as the strategic orientation of the LCY. The forthcoming 12th congress, observers forecast, will establish why not fully adquate results have been recorded in the materialization of the concept strongly marked by Kardelj's studies. The draft congress documents area product of very open democratic and polemical discussions at different levels.

The view has been voiced that the political and economic conditions in which the previous congress was prepared were "much more comfortable," although the need for the economic stabilization was "already strongly knocking at the door". The above statement was made by candidate for the new LCY Central Committee Presidency Mitja Ribicic of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia. Others, too, have also openly and in a polemic spirit discussed the draft resolution which was, after critical remarks, cleaned of redundancy and phraseology.

The economic situation in the country has been assessed as very serious and, by some, even as "critical". The economic situation is unavoidably reflected also on the social situation. For this reason, the main objective is to overcome the present crisis, despite the grave international and domestic conditions, and record a further development of self-management.

It has, in this context, been unequivocally confirmed that a united stand of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is necessary. The congress draft documents strongly stress the need for self-management togetherness and the constitutional character of the Yugoslav federation. They also call for resistance to all tendencies towards disintegration, separatism or centralization.

There is no dilemma whatsoever as to whether the Yugoslav economy will continue to function on the basis of market principles. The congress resolution draft unequivocally stresses this by underlining the need for respect for the "objective economic laws of commodity production and overall reproduction" and calling for "positive effects of economic laws to come to full expression".